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Meanwhile the Cavalry Are Scouring the Country Inland.

Rustchuk Eventually to Serve as the Base of Operations.

The Invaders Capture Tirnova for the Third Time,

Varna, the Turkish Stronghold, Declared in a State of Siege.

Preparations of the Roumanian Army for the Passage of the Danube.

Russian and Turkish Reports of Operations in

The Russian Garrison at Bayazid Summoned to Surrender.

Reinforcements Ordered to the **Aritish Mediterranean** 

A Word About the Relation Between British Politics and British Dinners.

Text of the Recent Correspondence Between Earl Derby

and Gortschakoff. IN BULGARIA. DETAINED BY WANT OF SUPPLIES.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIE THE, SALIBBURY STREET, W. C., July 9 .- Our orrespondent at Simnitza telegraphs: The

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1877.

Greek frontier have been ordered to join the army in Bulgaria.

A HINT FROM AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 9.—A Vienna dispatch says the Roumanians have dispatched officers to Galatz and the Carpathians to collect bridging material for crossing the Danube somewhere between Graja and Turnu-Magurelli. The preparations must necessarily take some time. The idea of crossing at Turnseveroin was abandoned because Austria informed the Roumanian Agent in Vienna that if the Roumanians entered Servia they might find themselves face to face with an Austrian army.

WILL MOVE ON SOPIA.

WILL MOVE ON SOFIA.

ITERAM, Saturday, July 7.—A second Russian armry is in the course of formation. It will be commanded by the Grand Duke Vladimir, with Gen. Zamoiski as Chief of staff, and will advance to the west against Sofia.

THE ADVANCE.

An Adrianopie special reports that the Russians from Tirnova have advanced on Gabrova. Their force is estimated at 90,000.

Raouf Pasha has left Constantinople. Affairs

are approaching a crisis.

DEFINITELY DECIDED.

A Bucharest correspondent asserts that it has been definitely decided that the Roumanian army shall pass the Danube. A Pera dispatch says Biela was evacuated by

order of Kerim Pasha. Cossacks have been seen within a few hours' ride of Rustchuk. The Russians at Middige have cut the Chernavode & Kustendji Raliway, and threaten Kus-tendji.

IN ARMENIA.

ERZEROUM, July 9.—Turkish official news says the Russians have forty battations on the north side of Kars. The bulk of their army and heavy artillery has been withdrawn in the lirection of Alexandropol.

The line between Moukhtar Pasha's head-

ussians on the 4th inst. Mustapha Pasha, the new Governor of Kars, has left Moukhtar Pasha with a reinforcement of 4,000 men for the garrison of Kars.

DEFEATED. A Russian column has been defeated in an at-tempt to enter Ardanutsch, and driven back on Ardahan, where a great concentration of Rus sian troops is proceeding.

Three battalions have been dispatched from Delibaba to reinforce Moukhtar Pasha.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—According to reports the Russian retreat in Asia is not attributable to a Caucasian rising, which is virtually suppressed, but to the fact that the Russians were too weak to overcome the Turkish forces, whose strength had been underrated. Gens. Tergukasoff and Oklobschio have eight to ten battalions each and Gen. Loris Melikoff about twelve. GUTNUMBERED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—Ismail Pasha tele-graphs under date, Erzeroum, July 6: "The Alashkert Division, after a desperate engag-ment, pursued the Russian force and compelled ment, pursued the Russian force and compelled it to quit Ottoman territory near Messonguedik, which place was occupied by the Turks. I have summoned the Russians in the citadel at Baya-zid to capitulate on honorable terms, and am convinced that they will comply."

BRITISH OPINION. PLAYORED BY THE KITCHEN AND THE WINE-CELLAR.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO THEBURN, SALES-BURN STREET, June 25.—The ancient ceremony of dining-out is still observed with due reverence by the Britoms of the present day. On any afternoon one may see plenty of carriages rolling along the streets of the West End. containing-each a prim old gentleman whose lank proportions are sur-rounded by a dismal swamp of black dress-coat, above which emerges a chalk-colored peninsula of necktie, shirt, and collar. It is about 6 o'clock, and the roar of human surf upon the beach of Bond street or Piccadilly is beginning to smalede with

and the roar of human surf upon the beach of Bond street or Piccadilly is beginning to subside with the outgoing of the tide of clerks and city people to their suburban residences. Something akin to peace begins to steal over this quarter of troubled London, and a feeling of rest and gratitude swells within the respectable waistcoat and pervades the beasvolent spectacles of the diner-out. Behind him are jeft whatever of earthly caree he may be subject to,—and it has been long ago statistically proved that no one is exempt from his full share of tribulations,—before him lies

A FLRASING VISTA OF TURBOT,
port, and other savory substances. He may be a
Peer, of the realm, or he may be what Jerrold
called "an M. P. by the name of Smith," or he
may be a wealthy banker who duns Governments,
but ten to one he is actuated by the same emotions
as he fares leisurely along towards his destination.

I have adverted to this subject because just now
politics and dinners are closely related. You have
heard how Salisbury and Derby sastled the nation
by unexpectedly making political speeches at the
Merchant Tailors' banquet. To an American this
style of doing things is quite inconcervable.
One would suppose that if the English Cabinet or
any member thereof had any policy to declare,
they or he would make it known in Parliament or
through some newspaper organ. It is not easy to
understand how the Chief of the Foreign O fice
could remain selent throughout a long and excited
debate in Parliament, without ever giving his
views upon the Eastern question, and then subsequently going 7to some little dinner of tradespeople
and biurting out a whole grist of opinions. But A PLEASING VISTA OF TURBOT,

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

Nor is this the only case of the kind. Last Saturday evening was given the annual dinner of the Ancient Corporation of Trinity House,—an association for establishing lighthouses and other coast protections,—at which the Prince of Wales presided. The attendance embraced many of Royal and aristocratic blood, including Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, Prince Edward, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Dorby, Carnarvon, Wilton/Redesdale, Straithnairn, and any number of minor celebrities. Nor should I omit to mention Gen Grant, who was one of the most honored of the guests. After dinner came the inevitable speech-making. Among the toasts that of her Majesty's Ministers was given, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northbooks, replied. From beginning in a jovial, post-prandial strain, he gradually drafted into deep waters, and this is what he said: "I can assure you that elthough I have ventured to speak in a light vein, on one or two matters, we do feel very keenly the serious nature of our position and the gravity of the circumstances of the prepared day, but I am sure you will not expect me on an occasion like this to enter into discreming on these matters. (Cheer, I A Company of the Comp

"BRITISH INTERESTS." ORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS.

lowing correspondence, which has passed between the English and Russian Governments, respecting the war between Russia and Turkey. It will be seen that the text of Prince Gortschakoff's answer grees with the account we were able some time

should be no misunderstanding as to their position and intentions. Should the war now in progress unfortunately spread, interests may be imperiled which they are equally bound and determined to defend, and it is desirable that they should make it clear, so far as at the outset of the war can be done, what the most prominent of those interests are.

defend, and it is desirable that they should make it clear, so far as at the outset of the war can be done, what the most prominent of those interests are.

Foremost among them is the necessity of keeping open, uninjured and uninterrupted, the communication between Europe and the East by the Suez Canal. An attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the canal or it approaches would be regarded by them as a menace to india, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world. On both these grounds any such step—which they hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either beiligreent to take—would be inconsistent with the maintenance by them of an attitude of passive neutrality.

The mercantile and financial interests of European nations are also so largely involved m Egypt that an attack on that country, or its occupation, even temporarily, for purposes of war, could scarcely be regarded with unconcern by the neutral Powers, certainly not by England.

The vast importance of Constantinople, whether in a military, political, or a commercial point of view, is too well understood to require explanation. It is therefore scarcely necessary to point out that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to witness with militerence the passing into other hands than those of its present possessors of a capital holding so poculiar and commanding a position.

The existing arrangements, made under European sanction, which regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles appear to them wise and salutary, and there would be, in their judgment, serious objections to their alteration in any material particular.

Her Majesty's Government have thought it right thus frankly to indicate their views. The course of events might show that there were still other interests—as, for instance, on the Persian Gelf-which it would be their duty to protect; but they do not done that they will have sufficiently pointed out to your Excellency the limits within which they hope that the war may be confined, or, at all ev

GEN. GRANT.

BRUSSELS, July 9.—Gen. Grant and party left. here this morning. The King's Aid-de-Camp and members of the American Legation accompanied the party to the railway station. The General is expected at Frankfort-on-the-Main on the 12th or 13th.

LoxDox, July S.—Gen. Grant arrived in Cologne to-day, and was received at the railway station by the American Consul, Vice-Consul, and President of Police. The General visited several churches and the Cathedral, and made an excursion over the suspension bridge of boats. In the evening he was serenaded at the Hotel du Nord by a military band. He goes up the Rhine to Coblents to-morrow.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Paris, July 9.—Rouher and other leading Bonapartists have gone to Chiselhurst for a grand

Council.

NEWSPAPER LITEGATION.

Paris, July 9.—The Republique Francuise intends to prosecute the editor of the official Bulletin Des Communes for libeling the Republique Francuise and Gambetta. The Journal Des Debate intends bringing an action against the Government for violating the right of the press.

MINISTERIAL CANDIDATES.

Paris, July 9.—The Tunge says the Council of Ministers have determined upon its selection of official candidates for all constituencies except twenty-five.

CHAMBORD.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE EDINBURG COUNCIL.

BDIXBURG, July 9. —Principal Cowen, of Canada, was President of the meeting to-day of the Pan-Presbyterian Council. Papers were read by the Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, on Discoveries in Science and Philosophy, and by the Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, on Infidelity.

The Rev. Dr. Sloane, of Allegheny, spoke on intemperance in the United States. He said there were 150, 000 saloons and 500, 000 habitnal drunkards, of whom 50, 000 die yearly.

The Council adopted a resolution as to the value of the Sabbath-day, and the conduciveness of intemperance to irreligion. PROCEEDINGS OF THE EDINBURG COUNCIL.

THE PAMINE SUBSTDING.

CALCUTTA, July 9.—Famine reports from nearly all the Bombay districts show a reduction in the numbers relieved. This is due to the general renumbers relieved. This is due to the general re-sumption of agricultural operations. The total decrease for the fortnight numbers 70,000. It is hoped all cause for anxiety will soon cease. The prospects in Madras are less cheerful, but are ap-parently improving. The monason rains continue to be abundant on the Maiabar coast, and pastur-age is improving everywhere, but the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is still over a million and a quarter.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. THEATER BURNED.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., July 9.—The Rotunda Theare, in this city, is destroyed by fire. LONDON, July 9.—Mms. Titlens' condition ha

TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, July 9.—Parliament will be asked for a vote of \$500,000 in aid of the local revenues of

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE INDIANS.

Col. Perry Again Attacked by the Nez Perce Savages.

Capt. Whipple Hurries to the Rescue, and Repulses the Onslaught.

Whipple and Perry New Surrounded and in a Bad Place.

The Alarming Need of Prompt and Vigor-ous Military Action.

Official Account of the Recent United States Raid into Bexico.

The President Exceedingly Gratified with the Results of the Ex-

mst.: "Left Horseshoe Bend and came down the Salm on River, near to its junction with the Snake, leaving Gen. Howard in force up the river. "A courier just in from Col. Perry, who was en route for Gen. Howard with a pack-train and an route for Gen. Howard with a pack-train and an escort of thirty men, says that he was attacked on the 44h. Ten soldiers and two citizens were killed. Capt. Whipple, in command at Cottonwood, came to the rescue, and repulsed the Indians. The Indians are in force around Coi. Perry and Capt. Whipple, who have only force enough for defense. The roate is meafe to Cottonwood. It is a bold stroke of Joseph and his band, and it is reported by signal to Indians north and east, and will stir them up to the offensive.

offensive.

"Parties just from Spokeane County report that all settlers except five men, between the Spokeane lower bridge and Palouse Landing, have left their homes and fied to Walla Walla. The ladians have destroyed some fields and gardens, and rifled some dwellings.

"Reports at Almota last night said that Colfax and the first and the first artificiation of the first artificiation of the first artificiants and the first artificiants."

A RAID INTO MEXICO.

ment of Texas, in regard to our troops following the Indian maranders into Mexico, has been received at the War Department:

San Antonio, Tex., July 7.—Adjutant-General Tournead, Washington, D. C.: The following has just been received. It accords with my reply to Trevino's letter telegraphed to the military division yesterday. I telegraphed Shafter that there was no necessity of following the trail of the Indians to the place where they have already been punished by Lieut. Bullis, but to look close for that made by the party that raided on the Neuces.

(Signed)

Ond. Brigadier-General.



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The Russian Army in Bulgaria

Asia Minor.

Fleet.

Testimony of Capt. Buckley and Sergt. Byrne on Behalf of the Prosecution.

The Superintendent Claims that He Has Not Owned the Property for Years.

Some Very Weak Testimony Submitted in Rebuttal-No Arguments Made.

The Jury Find No Difficulty in Returning a Verdict of Not Guilty.

### THE PRELIMINARIES.

CORRECTING THE INDICTMENT.

The trial of Supt. Hickey, under an indictment for letting the premises Nos. 130 and 133 Pacific arenue to Dan Webster to be used for a house of ill-fame, was begun in the Criminal Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The case seemed to attract some little attention, the number of look-

Mr. Mills asked that the description of the building in the indictment, "'Nos. 120 ind 122 Pacific avenue,"—the result of misunder-tanding the evidence before the Grand Jury,—be hanged to Nos. 130 and 132.

Mr. Smith understood it was competent, with the consent of the defendant, in a case of a misdenanor, to correct an amendment. He had no obection to changing the number, or the street, or he city. [Smiles.]

READY TO WAIVE A JURY. The State's Attorney then said, the indictment ing for a misdemeanor, and there being no question as to the propriety of the course, he was will-to have the case tried by the Court without the

tion of a jury.

nth—What reason do you urge for that?

Pie Court—Yes, but no statute.

The Court—Yes, but no statute.

Mr. Smith)—Are you willing to brait it to the Court?

The Court—Perhaps you had better not press him tant. I think I will let a jury try it.

That settled the matter, and

e Court-Perhaps you had better not press him lat. I think I will let a jury try it. at settled the matter, and THE IMPANELING OF A JURY begun. It took an hour and a half to secure welve. Ex-Capt. Buckley consulted with the c's Attorney about their selection, while Mr. th. Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Hickey put their is together on the other side of the table. On side of the prosecution, in addition to the cusary questions, the jurors were saked if they we the Superintendent of Police, or any detector policemen, and as to whether they had any indice against Hickey as an officer or a clizen. In the other side inquiries were made as to anintanceship with Buckley and ex-Detective anigan. The names of the jury are; Ambrose die, glass stainer, No. 211 West Tay-atreet; John Ahern, laborer, No. 900 maide street; Michael Walsh, laborer, 250 Huobard street; William Bolton, heef, No. 9 McGlashen street; Joseph an, plumber, No. 157 Dekoven street; Joseph er, peddier, No. 80 Orchard street; Martin ce, laborer, No. 24 Rosin street; Martin ce, laborer, No. 28 Rosin street; Charles G. ma, sewing-machine adjuster, No. 323 Hublistee L. Hartigan, farmer, Palos; Jason sell, watchman, No. 141 North Ada street; L. ingel, salesman, No. 183 Indiana street; Henry linger, painter, No. 387 Milwankee avenue.

ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY WEBBER in Opened the case for the prosecution, reading law, and saying that they expected to prove the house was used for the purposes of prostion, and that the defendant admitted that he and the building, and that he knew the uses to ich it was put; that he reprimanded an officer pulling the place; and that, though there were ray houses of ill-fame in the block, this one of bester's was let alone, while the others were raid-

### CAPT. BUCKLEY. THE FIRST WITH ESS CALLED

was ex-Capt. Buckley. He testified that he was at one time a Captain of Police, but was doing noth-ing now. He knew Daniel Webster. -Where did he live in July, 1875?

Mr. Mills said his object was to bring out an answer which would bear on the knowledge of the defendant of the character of Webster's establish-

ar. Mills protoced to snow that webster, for a long time prior to going into the house on Pacific avenue, maintained a house of ill-fame, —thutch twas his business,—and that he left a certain house at a certain time to move into the Pacific avenue house. This fact, he claimed, bore upon the knowledge of Hickey as to the business Webster was engaged in.

The Court thought the offense had better be shown first. If that was not shown, the evidence of knowledge was nacless.

Q.—By virtue of your position as Captain of Police, did you acquire acquaintence with the remises known as Nos. 130 and 132 Pacific variants.

lists, and giving him a quarter of a dollar. He looked shably. He lived a good deal of the time at Webster's, and used to have an office in Calvin D'Wolf's building. Witness did not know why the agreement had not been recorded. He paid the taxes and insurance. He did not know of his own knowledge of any stolen property being recovered in Webster's place. Did not know of his keeping a house of ill-fame; heard if rumored. He did not know whether the place was ever pulled by his orders; witness had no recollection of a conversation with Byrne about Webster. He could not tail where the notes were written or signed. They were brought to his house at the same time as the agreements. Chilson's name appears on them as a witness. Could not tail exactly when the first note came due.

Q. —Was this property ever transferred to your wife by your mother-in-law? A.—Tes, sir.

Q. —Was this property ever transferred to your wife by your mother-in-law? A.—Tes, sir.

Q. —Was it not before? A.—I am not positive; but it is on record.

Q. —Was it an agreement for a warranty deed?

Mr. Smith objected. The paper would show for itself.

mittee.

Q.—What if any reply did you make? A.—I told him I would answer any questions, but would not volunteer any testimony.

Q.—Had you had prior conversations with him about Webster's house? A.—Yes. I reported it as being disorderly and a house of ill-fame, and he said he would see Webster and have it regulated, That was a mosith or two before the investigation. There are forty or fifty houses on Pacific avenue between Harrison and Polk street. Many of them are houses of ill-fame. All such have been pulled by my orders.

by my orders.

Q.—Was Webster's pulled?
Mr. Smith objected.
Mr. Mills cesired to show that, while other houses were pulled Webster's was not.

The Court remarked that the Superintendent was not charged with neglecting his duty, and ruled the constitution out.

Q.—Do you know the general reputation of the premises as to their being used for lewd or im-

respect?
Q.—Are you a friend of Hickey? A.—I have no cause to be a friend of his.
Q.—Are you a friend of his? A.—I am not, str.
Q.—Ton are an enemy of his? A.—I am not a ment.

W. K. WELLS,
an attorpey, who has fired in Chicago thirteen
years, testified that he knew Chilson and was familiar with his handwriting. He left here on the
28th or 20th of April, 1875, but was in the city
during the winter of 1874-5. I recollect Webster
bringing some papers for Chilson to look over,—he
officed where I did,—and I have a faint recollection
that Hickey's name was mentioned.

friend of his.
Q.—Are you an enemy of his? A.—As far as public justice is concerned I am.
The witness here said that he could not be buildozed by Mr. Smith.
Mr. Mills objected to Smith's manner of conduct-

Mr. Mills objected to Smith's manner or consequenting the examination.

The Court said it was not proper.

Witness was then interrogated as to what he had testified to before the Council Committee. He said he stated there only what he was asked, —did not volunteer anything. He was uncertain whether he had answered the following questions thus: "Do you of your own knowledge know of any connection between Supt. Hickey and Webster? A.—I do not. Q.—Of a criminal nature? A.—I don't know anything of a criminal nature." He did not recollect testifying that the house was not a resort for theres.

or thieves, on answer this question as stated:
Q.—Did you answer this question as stated:
Do you know any thieves or prostitutes that reperted there? A.—I do not." A.—I don't think I "Do you snow any sorted there? A.—I don't think I did.

Witness continued. After testifying before the Council Committee he didn't remember having a conversation with Hickey, but at the time the Superintendent told him be wanted his resignation, he saud that he (Buckley) had worked against him at the time of the investigation—that he was no friend of his [Hickey's]. He gave that as a reason for removing him—or rather witness inferred that was his reason. Hickey also told him that he was relieved because he had refused to make a raid on Mike McDonaid's gambling-house—that he didn't give him proper assistance in breaking up the gambling houses. Said Buckley." I told him to specify one single act where I returned to assist him. He couldn't do it, and be can't do it to-day." He did not recollect being propognt in before the Mayor and Hickey and saying that McDonaid's place could not be broken up. He had changed his opinion about the place being a house of ill-fame since that investigation. Webster moved in some time in 1874. Hickey lived in the house before that, but not immediately before. Q.—Did he ever say anything about renewing the lease? A.—Noe I don't know anything about the lease. On the redirect examination the witness said:

lease.
On the redirect examination the witness said:
After testifying before the Council Committee I made an investigation as to the character of the men who visit Webster's, and upon what I learned my testimony is based. I have ill-will towards Hickey only because he removed me without cause—but nothing personal; only on account of public instice. justice.

The Captain came near losing his temper two of three times, and his recollection as to what he test flet to before the Council Committee was very bad Some of the answers recorded by the short-han writer he utterly repudiated. Others he was uncer

### THE STATE'S WITNESSES.

EX-SERGEANT BYRNE. tion with Hickey about Webster's place in Septem ber, 1876. It was a day or so after it had beer pulled. The Superintendent came to the station, and witness told him that an once had reported the house as disorderly, and he had been furnished with a sufficient force to pull it. Hickey said that Webster's place was the same as anybody's else, and that it should not be treated different from other places that were disorderly. He said the house "did belong to him and his mother-in-law," that he should have the same rights as anybody else; could not say whether he meant Webster or himself. Hickey might have mentioned that the

else; could not say whether he meant Webster or himself; Hickey might have mentioned that the house could not be rented for any other purpose. Colored and white men and prostitutes frequent the place.

On cross-examination he said: Webster keeps a saloon in No. 132. I know nothing about Hickey leasing the building to him.

EX-DETECTIVE SLAYTON was then sworn. He knew Webster and the premises occupied by him, and also the character of those who frequented it. They were thieves and prostitutes. He described the different sections—the saloon, dance-room, etc.

Q.—Do you know who has owned the premises since the middle of 1876? A.—Nothing mere than what the books in Handy, Simmons & Co.'s office show.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with

what the books in Handy, Simmons & Co.'s office show.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Hickey about the ownership or the leasing of the premises? A.—I never did.

The cross-examination developed nothing, Mr. Mills said that was his case.

Mr. Smith assumed that the policy of the prosecution was not to spend time uselessly. There certainly was no evidence to warrant a conviction of the enarge in the indictment.

Mr. Mills said the case had attracted a great deal of public attention, and he did not fare to act peremptorily and without the fullest concurrence of the Court. He appreciated the fact that the evidence was not as explicit as he had expected it to turn out to be, and any suggestion that might come from his Honor he would certainly act on.

The Court remarked that it seemed to him the proper way was to let the case go to the jury.

Mr. Mills offered to submit it without argument.

Mr. Smith would not consent.

### Mr. Smith would not consent. THE DEFENSE.

THE DEFENSE.

SUPPRINTENDENT HICKEY.

The defense then opened their case, and Superintendent Hickey was put on the stand. He produced the contracts of sale, and Mr. Smith introduced them as evidence. They were dated Oct. 9,
1874, and witnessed by Charles F. Chilson. Witness presumed they were executed on the day they
were dated, or about that time.

Mr. Mills maisted that the handwriting of Chilson must be proven.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the handwriting
of Chilson? A.—Not very well, but I, have seen
him write.

Q.—Did Chilson witness the execution of this on
your part?

A.—No, sit, he did not. I admitted to him that
it was my signature. My mother-in-law also admitted that it was her signature. She is 82 years
of age, and crippled with rheumatism, and not able
to be present. Since the date of the agreement
Webster has been in possession of the premises.
He gave notes in payment. Some have been paid,
and some are not yet due. We had no understanding as to what he was to nose the premises for
I did ask him, and he didn't talk about it. He had
been in the saleon and restaurant business; for a
number of years. He went into the place two or
three months before the contract was made. The
place needed fixing ap, and he but it in
order, and I didn't charge him any rent.
I never received any rent from him,—never
leased the building to him. I never had any such
conversation with Backley as he testified to. I
asked him and all other officers to treat him the same as they did everybody else who
keping a disorderly house. I told the officers to
treat him the same as they did everybody else who
keping a disorderly house. Buckley was discharged for inattention to duty.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Q.—Who brought the agreements there? A.—
Chilson and Webster together.

THE COURTS.

Application for Judgment on Delinquent Taxes of 1876.

Batch of Frivolous and Unimportant Objections Overruled.

The Protection Life Again—Dissatisfied Stockholders of the Concern.

New Suits, Bankrupteles, Confessions, Divorces, Judgments, Etc.

TAX CASES. THE OBJECTIONS OVERBULED.

The noble army of tax-fighters, or rather a small brigade thereof, assembled in Judge Wallace's room at the County Building yesterday morning to resist the application for judgment to be made by the County Attorney. Each attorney came prepared to show that his client was the victim of a property. Webster did not insist upon a quit-claim.

HENRY MARTIN,

a real-estate dealer at 178 Dearborn street, testified
that he knew Hickey, and Webster, and Chilson.
In the spring of 1874 his office was at No. 128 iasale street. Hickey called in and said he had a
building on Griswold street (now Facific avenue)
which was unoccupied, or that he could not get his
rent out of it, and wanted to sell it. His price was
\$12,000 for the two houses. About the time of
the State street fire, witness met Webster, who
told him he was looking for a house, and he told
him about Hickey's, saying he did not know
whether or not it had been sold. A week or so
after that he met Webster near,D'Wolf's office with
some papers in his hands, and Webster said he had
bought Hickey's house. Know Chilson's handwriting,—have no doubt about it.
Cross-examined: I could not tell the month of
1874 when Webster showed me the agreements,
This is the first time I have ever made this statement.

the County Attorney. Each attorney came prepared to show that his client was the victim of a gross injustice, that the County of Cook was after people with the most hellish designs upon their property, and that resistance to taxes was something which ought to entitle one to the plaudits of succeeding ages, aithough it was not very popular now, except with a few others in the same boat as themselves. Of course each attorney was primed to the muzile with the usual technical objections, and ready to quote authorities by the hoat to show that he was sound in his positions. The trouble began about 10 o'clock, John Rountree becoming responsible for it by formally making the application for judgment in the delinquent tax cases, and asking for a default against all property where objections had not been made within the time fixed by law.

The result of this was soon apparent. Two or three lawyers, including Edward Rooy, Mr. Johnson, and others, insisted on filing objections. The other side opposed this move, on the ground that the time for that sort of business had gone by. Then there was an hour's argument, at the conclusion of which Judge Wallace decided against the objectors, stating that he saw no reason for departing from the rules of the court in such matters. All the representatives of the mach-injured taxpayer promptly informed the Court that they excepted.

The legal representatives of the several outlying towns the made motions for a default and judgment against all lands in the case of special assessments where no objections had been filed. The motions were granted.

THE DOCKET WAS THEN TAKEN UP.

ments where no objections had been filed. The motions were granted.

THE DOCKET WAS THEN TAKEN UP. The first case was that of Edwin Judson, whose objection. Mr. Rountree stated, had been withdrawn. This disposed of tax-fighter number one. In the case of the next objector,—the City of Chicago, represented by Frank Adams,—the objection was transferred to that part of the docket which relates to Lincoin Park specials.

Ellen S. Bliss et. al. objected, through H. R. Stebbinger, their attorney, to being taxed, and Mr. Stebbinger, an old man with silver hair and somewhat hard of hearing, stated that the objection was to the tax of 1874. It had come up before, and the objection had been sustained, on the ground that people should be assessed separately. But here it was again, through a mistake of the Clerk, he believed, and he was going to fight it.

Mr. Kountree said that in mrh cases the citisen's

in October, 1874.

Mrs. L. Apple, George Berz, and Lawyer Stackpole also swore that the Chilson signature in the agreement was in his handwriting; the two former having seen him write receipts for Webster, whose tenants they are.

The defense here closed.

THE END

was called in rebuttal. He had known Chilson for twenty years previous to 1874. From 1860 up to the fire he had a desk in his office. Knew his handwriting; had seen him write a great many times. The signatures in the agreements were not in his handwriting. I am positive about it.

in his handwriting. I am positive about it.

Peter J. Witty, a clerk for D'Wolf, did not think
the signatures were written by Chilson.
The State's Attorney said as it was late, and
there might be one or two rebutting witnesses
still to be heard—
But the Court interrupted him by saying, "You
had better finish the case to-night."
Mr. Mills then offered to submit the matter without argument.

out argument.
Counsel for the defense were very willing.

The Jury were therefore allowed to retire, the only instruction given them being to return a verdict of guilty or hot guilty. After an absence of three-quarters of an hour, they came into cour and reported that they had found the defendant

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—A Picturesque and Attractive Summer Besort for Chris

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LARE, Wis., July 9.—Across the lake the disputation of summer come, speaking some unknown language, strange and sweet, of tropic isle remote, and, passing, hall the camp with the cheers of all

and, passing, hall the camp with the cheers of all the street-musicians of the air. The robins, piping shrill, illing all the groves with their chaste glee; the sparrows, chirping as if they still are proud that their race is mentioned in Holy Writ; the thrush, that carols at sunrise from the green steeples of the forest; the cuckoo, in the deepest shade; the noisy jay, jargoning like a foreigner at his meals; the binebird, balanced on some topmost bough, flooding with melody the neighberhood;—all the feathered tribus that hereshouts dwell in

on the ground that people should be assessed separately. But here it was again, throuth a mistate of the Clerk, he believed, and he was going to fight it.

Mr. Mountree said that in such cases the citizen's remedy was against the Assessor. Besides that, the informalities went for nothing so long as no substantial injustice was done against the property. If people desired to have their property correctly assessed, they should list it. The Supreme Court had held, since the enactment of Sec. 191, that none of these mistakes of officers could vitiate the assessment or prevent the collection of the taxes.

Mr. Stebbinger repeated that his objection to the tax of 1874 had once been asstained. Since that time the Clerk had, without authority of law, carried the property forward on the delinquent list.

Mr. Rountree contended that it was the Clerk's duty in this instance to carry it forward, and cited a precisely similar case to prove his position. From the record, furthermore, it appeared that there was a ferfeiture in 1875. This, he thought, ought to close the discussion.

Mr. Stebbinger denied that there was a forfeiture in 1875. The property should have been reassessed after the Court had sustained the objection to the judgment for taxes. The omission to assess properly invalidated the claim for taxes under that assessment. The taxes were paid last year, and hence there could have been no application for a judgment, and no forfeiture.

Mr. Stebbinger impeated the record, and went for the Clerk, who, he said, had dkried the matter forward contrary to law.

Mr. Adams said the record of 1876.

Mr. Stebbinger denied that it did any such thing. He wouldn't believe the record of 1876.

Mr. Stebbinger said there could be no forfeiture to the State in this case.

Mr. Kenney, another patriotic tax-fighter, tried with ill success to help his agod friend out of his difficulty.

Mr. Rountree would Whe to hear some discussion as to the substantial injustice done the tax-payers in this case. Nobody seemed anxious to accept his i

After a great deal of talk on all sides, Judge Wallace was compelled to tell Mr. Stebbinger that he saw nothing in the record to authorize him to hold that the Courl last year had no jurisdiction in the case and no right to declare a judgment.

Mr. Stebbinger-Fut there was no judgment.

Judge Wallace—But the record cays there was, and you are simply coing against the record.

Mr. Stebbinger took what comfort he could get out of the dictum of the Court that the objection to the judgment was overruled.

M. J. Dunne represented Joel Prescott, whose objection to the judgment was that his land was not properly described. It was described, said Mr. Danna, as lands adjoining, —lands owned, in fact, by other persons. He then read the description contained in the application, which he contrasted with the description in the deed to the property. According to these documents, and according to the testimony of Prescott himself, the description in the application. Which he contrasted with the description included fifty-three and one-third acres more than in the deed.

Mr. Rountree insisted that there was no substantial injustice done to the property. According to the repeated decisions of the courts, where there was no substantial injustice in the tax itself, it should be paid, and when not paid, the property was subject to a judgment.

Mr. Dunne said the county was to blame for not making proper assessments. There might be substantial injustice done. The adjoining lands might be more valuable or less valuable than those in question. Every citizen had a right to a separate assessment.

Mr. Adams claimed that the objector ought first

be more valuable or less valuable than those in question. Every citizen had a right to a separate assessment.

Mr. Adams claimed that the objector ought first to have listed his property before an objection could lie against the judgment. He also contended that the proof of ownership was not clear.

Mr. Dunne thought the deed about as good proof as any that could be furnished.

Mr. Rountree claimed that the County Board would have corrected the description at any time if they had been so requested.

Mr. Dunne intimated that the public records, including the deed, were as open to Mr. Rountree as to himself.

Juste Wallace agreed with Mr. Rountree and Mr. Adams, and overruled the objection. Dunne announced that he would take an appeal to the Appellate Court.

The next case was that of Rachael Prescott, objector. Danne also appeared for her. The objection was the same as in the previous case, and was similarly disposed of.

At this stare Judge Wallace suspended operations until the afternoon session, when cases equally unimportant were taken up and decided. The result of the day's work was that two cases were called to which objections had been filed, and they were disposed of. Only one of the objections was sustained, and that in a small case involving the back-tax of 1873. In six cases the objections were overruled, and in three cases they were withdrawn.

and the testacred tribes that bereabouts dwell in noiss and have the gift of song, whose habitations in the tree-tope are half-way houses to Heaven, are here to delight the campers day by day.

Every morning when the sun peeps through the dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove, the old melodious madrigals of love are jubilantly renewed by the happy birds. What a beautiful thought that it is always morning comewhere; and above the awakening nations, from shore to shore, somewhere the impiring, cheering songs of the birds are always heard!

"Tis true that men who put their trust in bonds and stocks, whe buffle on mortgages, who grow thin and pale watching the kaleidescope Fate on the Board of Tride, have no faith in fine-span sentiment; but here, in the great camp of the Christian Workers, all Nature teaches gentiemes, and mercy, and reverence for Life; which, in its weakness or excess, its still a gleam of God's omnipotence.

SCENERY.

Among the forest-trees we hear the wind playing celestial symphonies, while the branches bend downward like the keys of some great instrument. Over us unrolls the splendid scenery of the sky, where, through a sea of sapphire, the great sun sails on like a golden argory.

Do not the cares of yesterday make each "today" seem heavier, until at length the burden seems greater than you can bear? Come to Camp Collie, where Nature hails you as a host, and you have but to unfold the pages of its heart and read therein your welcome. A more picturesque spot for a camp-meeting could not easily be found in the State. Huge oak tress cast a grateful shade over the entire grounds, growing even down to the water's edge. Immense bowlders, some of them weighting many tons, are scattered here and there along the shore. Delicate try trails gracefully along the entire grounds, growing even down to the water's edge. Immense bowlders, some of them weighting many tons, are scattered here and there are followed to the surface of sense. The steamboats will be held in General house, in the Baptist Church. GENERAL.

THE PROTECTION LIPE-INSURANCE COMPANY AGAIN.

It has not been all plain sailing for the Protection Life-Insurance Company of this city during the past year, and still another snag rose up before it resterday in the shape of a bill filed against it by Martin Phillips, who files it for aimself and all other stockholders who desire to join. After giving some rather uninteresting details about the Company's organization, he says it went into business in 1871 with a capital stock of \$200,000. Its practice is every month to make an assessment to pay all death losses for the preceding month, and in this way alone it meets its liabilities. The membership fees and a small annual payment by each policy-holder are expected to pay the running expenses and leave a surplus for the stockholders. Phillips owns ten full-paid shares of the par value of \$6,000, but has naver received any dividends, nor have any dividends ever been paid on his stock to any previous holder thereof.

received any dividends, nor have any dividends ever been paid on his stock to any previous holder thereof.

The Company has issued about 25,000 policies, on which it has received at least \$375,000 in the way of membership or annual dues. Its actual expenses do not exceed \$40,000 a year, and its entire expenses during its existence cannot have been more than \$220,000, which would leave \$115,000 for the stockholders, unless it has been squandered. Under its plan of insurance the Company has assessed its policyholders \$2,300,000, and has collected \$2,200,000, leavings deficiency of \$100,000. This deficiency arises from the fact that assessments for every month are extended prorata on each policyholder or member, and many of the members fall to pay such assessments, thereby cansing their policies to lapse and become void. It is charged that the officers of the corporation have wrongfully diverted about \$50,000 which is one the stockholders in making up the deficiency of the \$100,000 so created, and the Company is indebted to various parties about \$50,000 still. Complainant fears that the officers will also divert this remaining \$50,000 to paying policies, to the great loss of the stockholders, unless enjoined, and hes therefore saks for an account, a discovery of the Company's affairs, and what, if any, qividends have been paid, that the

the former were actually employed to save the vessel.

The District Court found in favor of the defendants, and dismissed the libel. An appeal was taken, and Juge Drummond, after hearing much additional evidence, decided in favor of the libellants. He said there was undoubtedly an arrangement at one time made between the parties which seemed to authorize the libellants to undertake to rescue the vessel, but, before anything was actually done, different arrangements were made, and the former countermanded by the underwriters, and therefore when, in the spring of 1870, the libellants proceeded to save the vessel, they were acting in an unauthorized manner. The schooner was actually saved by the Leviathan. But, under all the circumstances of the case, it appeared some services had been performed by the libellants in the fall of 1869 which were of value to the underwriters, and their performance rendered unnecessary the performance of the same services by the Leviathan. Fuder the principles of a quantum meruit, therefore, and as a matter of equity, it was hardly just that the labor that had been performed by Seleiants should go unrewarded, and although the Court took into consideration that they were in a measure unauthorized in what they had done, yet he decided to allow them \$900 in full for their services.

Judge Drummond left for Springfield last night, on his circuit. He will be absent all this week. Judge Gary will be in court every day this week, except Wednesday. In the patent case of Alonzo Kenyon vs. Theophelus F. Bertrand, Judge Blodgett yesterday dismissed the bill, helding that the complainant's patent for an improvement in cultivators was not novel. orce to Elijah McDonnell from Susan McDonnell on the ground of adultery.

Judge Moore was occupied the greater part of yesterday in hearing the motion for an injunction in the case of Wood vs. Donnersberger, involving the quarrel over the trustees of the Town of Cicero. He will decide it this morning.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Nassau Bank of New York begun a suit yesterday against the Cook County National Bank, claiming \$10,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Haiming \$10,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Alexander G. Tyng, Peter R. K. Brotherson, and Alexander G. Tyng, Jr., comprising the firms of Tyng & Brotherson and A. G. Tyng & Co., Alexander G. Tyng, Peter R. K. Brothersonand Alexander G. Tyng Jr., comprising the firms of Tyng & Brotherson and A. G. Tyng & Co., of Feoria, went into voluntary bankruntcy yesterdy. Their preferred debts are \$333, the secured \$53,800, with securities worth \$32,250, and the unsecured \$63,600.46. Their assets comprise a packing-house, machinery, fixtures, etc., at Peoria, on leased ground, worth \$30,000; bills and notes, \$17,e85,63; fixtures, elevator, boiler, etc., \$5,700; debts due on open account, \$4,594.47; and fifty-five shares of the Peoria Elevator Company, valued at \$4,400. The firm of A. G. Tyng & Co. have \$7,277.49 of secured debts, the securities being worth about the same amofun, and \$3,250.23. Their only assets are open accounts, \$3,751.62; forty-two shares of stock in the Peoria Elevator Company, valued at \$3,300, but pledged to secure a debt of \$3,000, and a judgment for \$2,700 against M. S. Dickerson, of Des Moines, ia. Alexander 6. Tyng owes \$11,000 of secured debts, covered by \$25,000 worth of securities, and \$765.89 of unsecured. His, only assets are a certificate of membership in the Peoria Board of Trade, valued at \$30, and \$32,500 of life insurance payable to his wife. P. R. H. Brotherson owes \$300, and his only assets are an interest worth \$300, and his only assets are an interest worth \$300, and his only assets are an interest worth \$300, and his only assets are in interest worth \$300, and his only assets are in interest worth \$300 in some land in Livingston County; seven shares of stock in the Crystal City Horse Railway, \$350; a membership in the Peoria Board of Trade, \$50; and three judgments for \$300 against John McDonnell. A. G. Tyng, Jr., owes nothing, but has a desk, horse and buggy, etc., worth \$250, is not three judgments for \$300 against John \$300 in sembership in the Peoria Board of Trade, \$50; and three judgments for \$300 against John \$300 in sembership in the Peoria Board of Trade, \$50; and three judgments for \$300.89 against John \$300 in sembership in the Peoria Board of Tra

A composition of 40 per cent in cash was yesterday offered and accepted by the creditors of Case & Johnson.

The second dividend meeting in the case of Wrisley Brothers was continued to Sept. 11.

The first dividend-meeting in the matter of the Crystal Lake Pickling & Preserving Works was continued to Oct. 9.

Assignees will be elected this morning at 10 o'clock for Daniel Bogle, Jr.; for Walter S. Bogle, and for George Tysen.

Composition meetings will be held at the same hour in the matter of John H. Wallace and of Morris Mitchell.

The much continued final dividend meeting of Jonathan C. Mitchell is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

A first dividend meeting in the case of George Refarrington is set for the same time.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Amelia Kenper filed a bill against her husband. George Kenper, charging that he had abused her so severely that she was obliged to leave him in February last, and asking for sufficient alimony to enable her to live separate from him.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Dwight K. Prost filed a petition yesterday claiming that he was in custody of Superintendent Hickey, having been arrested without any warract, and asking for a writ of habeas corpus.

The Merchants' Savings' Loan and Trust Company filed a bill against Bernard G. Caulfield, Laura Ca

GAS.

A Talk with the Presidents of the Two Companies.

The South Side Corporation to Get \$1.65, and the Other \$2.

Mr. Billings Makes a Hard Fight for Interest, but Is Unsuccessful.

The Council Committee on Gas held is meeting yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber for the purpose of effecting a settlement with Messrs. Watkins and Billings as to the price of gas. At the opening of the session there were present Ald. Throop, Chairman of the Committee, Ryan, Waldo, Thompson, Beldler, and McAuley. Mayor Heath and Ald. White and Lawler came in later. Ald. Throop, addressing Mr. watkins, said that the Committee had met to decide what they should pay for gas for the use of the city in the South Division from May 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878. MR. WATKINS said, in a jocular way, that he was in the gas busi-

ness, and was ready to trade. He would sell gas very cheap, and only wanted a bare living profit. ness, and was ready to trade. He would sell gas very cheap, and only wanted a bare living profit. Did the Committee want him to make an offer, or to name a price?

Ald. Throop said that they wanted to prepare a report, and thought that now the decision had been rendered by Judge Drummond the matter should be settled without delay.

Mr. Watkins replied that whichever way the decision might have gone would have made no difference to him. As he had said on previous occasions, he considered \$1.75 per 1,000 feet a fair price, and on consultation with his people they had decided that such was the case. He Claimed to have acted in a square and business-like way all through, and only wanted enough profit to five on. Further, he declared that the South Side Gas Company had large interests in Chicago, and had gone to great expense in the matter of laying pipes and erecting their works. As to the size of burners to be used the city, being the purchaser, could say whether they wanted three-foot or free-foot burners: it didn't matter to him which they used.

Ald. Ryan asked what Mr. Watkins would charge per year for lamps with 3-foot burners, the present time table being used. He would like to have both plans before him. In reply Mr. Watkins repeated that they could use as much or as little as they pleased, but must remember that light could not be had without burning gas.

ALD THOMPSON

said that the Council and citizens generally were astisfied with what Mr. Watkins did last year; that is with gas at \$1.50. He had not heard that the stockholders had become dissatisfied with their dividends, and as labor and coal were both cheaper than last year he thought \$1.50 was enough to pay.

Mr. Watkins said that coal cost from \$25 to 50 cents per ton more this year than last, for there had been an advance in freight-rates, and the year

Mr. Watkins said that coal cost from 25 to 50 cents per ton more this year than last, for there had been an advance in freight-rates, and the vessel-sweets had formed a combination. The whole "put-out" of the works yesterday was less than 600,000 feet, or about half what it was in December last. The Company always expected to lose money during July and August, when little gas was used. They had 185 miles of gas-pipe, and on fifty miles of it they had not a single customer but the city.

on fifty miles of it they had not a single customer but the city.

Ald. Thompson did not believe that the Council would pay \$1.75.

Mr. Watkins said that was all right; when did they want the supply discontinued? He did not consider that he had any contract with the city, and if they ordered the supply stopped forthwith he would undertake not to charge more than \$1.75 for what had already been supplied. He had twenty times the interest in the city outside of the Gas Company that he had in it, and had sayed the city lots of money. If they said turn off the gas, he would do it, or, on the other hand, he would keep on as long as they liked. In reply to Ald. Throop, he declared that so long as the city took gas.

THEY MUST EXPECT TO PAY \$1.75 FOR IT.

But he would not positively refuse to take less. He might change his mind and want more.

Ald. Throop asked what the members of the Committee had to say, and, after a little delay. Ald. Waldo moved that they should recommend the Council to offer \$1.65 per \$1.00 feet for gas from May 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878. This was seconded by Ald. Ryan, and carried unanimously. Mr. Watkins then rose, solemnly put on his cost, and ejacuiated, "That's all right; go ahead." This mystical ulterance was taken to simply his acceptance of the terms, and, being asked by a reporter if he did so, he replied in the affirmative. He then departed, and

MR. BILLINGS CAME UPON THE SCENE.

Ald. Throop said he supposed the first thing Mr. Billings would want to know was, whether he was going to get the money that was due to him. The Council wanted to make a settlement of everything up to May 1, 1877, and after that bills would be paid quarterly. The Committee had concluded that a deduction of 33 per cent should be made on all gas supplied between October, 1876, and May 1, 1878; that is, that they should pay \$2 per 1, 000 feet for gas on the West Side.

Mr. Billings complained that he was not being treated so well as the old Company was.

oil.

Ald. White retorted that he would report to the Council. Ald. McAuley had been on a committee of the kind himself and didn't do much.

Ald. Thompson pleasantly suggested that Mr.

as to the QUESTION OF INTEREST BEING ALLOWED

The Stiles which He Must Get Over Before He Sits in the Senate. San Francisco, July 9.—A Portland dispatch San Francisco, July 9.—A Portland dispatch says that W. H. W. Stiles, the witness who testified so pointedly against Grover Saturiay, publishes this morning a long statement in the Oregonian, in which he says he has divulged these things because he, as a Democrat, repudiates the action of Grover in trying to cheat the Republican party out of the Electoral vote in Oregon. He says the Democratic party does not and cannot approve such a desperate expedient, and will repudiate the man responsible for it. Stiles made affidavit last winter to the same statement respecting Grover that he has now made under oath before the Investigating Committee, and claims therefore that he has done all he could frym the first to show up this affair to the country.

"THE LOST HEIR."

Special Disputch to The Tribung.

QUINCT, Ill., July 9.—A rumor is current here to the effect that a man by the name of John White, of this city, has just discovered that he is the heir to property in Springfield valued at \$500,000. The property is said to include the site of the old State House, the American House property, the St. Nicholas Hotel site, and other valuable blocks. White is said to claim tutle to the property by virtue of a will left by his grandfather, and which he has just discovered. The will is said to have been made by a man named Graves.

WISCONSIN LUMBER PROSPECTS.

Special Dispunch to The Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 9.— Although the Chippewa was six feet above low water on Saturday, it has failen two feet in the last twenty-four hours, and not more than 20,000,000 feet of logs have come down. Logs on the Flambeau, Deertall, Jump, and Pisher have not started. A slight rise on the Eau Claire will bring down d,000,000 feet. The outlook is that eight weeks aswing will be the extent without more water.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW York, July 9.—The Anchor Line proposes to establish a direct route from this port to Bristol, England, and has blaced the proseer steamer Olympia on the bertin. She will start on the first voyage July 18. Other steamers are to be placed on this route if the service warrants. The movement is in connection with that of Bristol mercuants to make their port vie with Liverpool.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. New Your, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dans Sur, Having eral years used your medicines, donotherly at latter experiencing their efficacy with full color in the surface of the surface of

R. R. R. Curse the Worst Pains in from One to NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S ENADY RELIEF IS A CURA FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and its The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. o matter how violent or excreciating the pain the HEUMATIC, Red-Rioden, laftrn, Orippied, Servous euralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenss,
Heidsehs, Toothsche,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will after case and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water win as few moments cure Cramps, Spanna, Sour Stomach, Hearthurn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wholi in the Bowels, and all internal Fains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent acknowledge but from change of water. In the center than French Brandy or Bisters as a seliminan. FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUR cured for co cents. There is not a remedial areat in this world that will cure Fever an Ague and all other Maintries. Billious. Saarfet, Typhoid Tollow and other Fevers (added by 13.10 M A) ? I I I Tollow and other Fevers (added by 13.10 M A) ? I I I Tollow and the RADWAY'S MSADY RELIEF. SATY Case

## HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion and

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

see decomposition that are continuity progressing sections in arresting these vasies, and repairs the arriver with new material made from healthy blood—and into the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is estain; for when once this remody commences its work of partification, and succeeds in diminialing its loss of wastes, the repairs will be rapid, and every day by patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appositio improving, and feel and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent axed at general agents in the oure of Chronic, Scrobsiona. Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only partitive ours for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent Dh. Radway—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but bothing helped me. I aw your Sessives and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had unifored for twelve years. I look fix bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Hadway's Plus, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is note sign, of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, see happier than I have for twelve years. The worst temo, was in the left side of the howels, over the groin, i write this o you for the purelt of others. You cas publish it of you choose.

HANNAH P. FNAPP.

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. Ayu Armon, Mich., April 20, 1975.—Dr., Banwar-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolveni, Reyviating Pills, and also saing the Heady Relice about 605 year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, whils the most eminent physicians of our Medical College prounced flacurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 younds when I commenced with your remedies, as now it is two bundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of fire solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills 1 got the medicines from G. Gravill. Pleass send any your book. "Yalse and True."

MRE. C. KRAFF.

Dn. Ranway-Kind Str. I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the used your medicines. Three of the tumors are entired; gone and the fourth is nearly so. Droppy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire st the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, 67 from Ohlo, one from Canada, three from Jackson, so cuttle a number from this place. Yours with respect. MISS. G. & RAFF.

com Offic, one from Canada, three from Acknow and outle a number from Canada, three from Acknow and outle a number from this place. Yours with respect. White C. & RAFF, which was a second of the control of the contro

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PHILSE

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LOOD PURIFIER

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- \$1 Per Bottle. ANT LETTER. a tree. My weight was 275 and with your remedies, and ten pounds, but they are not i wenty-four bottles of lie-

MRS. C. KRAPP. from Mrs. C. Krapf.

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SE AND TRUE.

been substituted for granute for \$19,000, and was in favor of Egan's communication being placed on file.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted the document referred to the Joint Committee and considered. It was a matter of the greatest importance.

The communication was finally disposed of by bring placed on file, Messrs. Senne. Fitzgerald, and Bradley voting in the negative.

As soon as the vote was announced, McCafrey jumped to his feet and gave notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would prefer charges in writing embodying the intimations thrown out, and, of course, everything clae that can possibly be construed to reflect on him.

Mr. Schmidt moved that the vote by which the Beard had, at a previous meeting, authorized Architect Egan to have the foundation for the dome of the Court-House built be reconsidered, and the motion prevalled by a unanimons vote.

Mr. McCaffrey then moved that the matter of building the foundation be indefinitely postponed, and the motion carried.

The contract entered into by the county with Comeron. Amberg & Co., nearly a year ago, for farnishing the county with stationery, was read and approved, and their bond was fixed at \$15,000.

COMMITTER EMPORTS.

A report was submittee passing on sundry matters, among others the pay-rull of the County Clerk's office for June, amounting to S8, 331. 78. The report was signed by Messrs. Helden and Schmidt.

Mr. Fitzgerald objected to the report because it was irregular,—in fact, no report at all. The Committee was composed of five members, and he, being one of the number, had never been informed of when the meeting had been held.

Mr. Tabor objected to the report, and had refused to sign it because it recommended the payment to Coroner Dietszch of \$500 or \$600 for expenses to which he was not entitled.

The Feport was finally recommitted.

The report was finally recommitted.

The report was finally recommitted.

The Foommittee on Public Charities reported on bills aggregating \$2,176.21. Adopted.

The Committee on Public Charities reported on bills **ADWAY'S** TING PILLS! antly coated with sweet grin-teanse, and strengthen. Rad-of all disorders of the Stom-hey, Bladder, Nervous di-sation, Costiveness, Indian-tics, and all derangements of arranted to effect a putitive containing no mercury, min-

onid not acree. He was right also in

REFUSING TO ARBITRATE

1 the matter of Walker's claim, from the fact
hat his contract made him sole arbitrator, and so
long as he worked in the public interest, as he had
done, the public would back him. It was to his
credit that he was being fought by certain men.
It spoke well for him, and while his competency
for the work had never before been disputed, he
was in a fair way, if the fight went on, to place
his integrity beyond all cavil or question.

Mr. Schmidt again railied, wiping the perspiration from his honest brow. He sallied into poor
figns with renewed vigor. He did not believe him
either honest or competent, and since he refused
the Reard he wanted him dis-

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Parceso, July 9. - in your, Saturday's leste was article copied from the Alliance commercial

the debts of the different churches. In this list the debt of the Second Presbyterian Church was stated to be \$76,000. This is a mistake. Two years ago our funded and floating debt was \$86,000. Last year \$50,000 of this was paid off, leaving only \$36,000 as our entire debt on the 1st of January last. TRUSTERS OF THE SECOND PRES. CHURCH.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Architect Egan Declines to Be the

Arbitrator on the Court-

House.

Sa Also Refuses to Have the Dome

Built by Day's Work.

Hence the Ring Howled at Him, Threat-

ening to Prefer Charges.

Molden's Corner-Stone Speech to Be

Spread on the Becords.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mesars Cleary and Ayars.

A communication was read from Dr. J. B. Rood, of Lemons, proposing to attend the paupers of the and furnish them medicine for the sum of \$45 per worth. Referred.

HOBACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Loss of the Control of the New York Tribune, and Not His Defeat in the Election, the Cause of His Insanity and Death.

\*\*Rev Fork Sun, July?\*\*

It is now nearly five years sides the death of Horace Greeley; and during all that time the public has rested in the belief that his insanity and death were the result of mortification at his defeat in the Presidential contest of 1872. That this is not the truth has been known to a few of his intimate and life-long friends, but, for reasons known only to themselves, they have been silent. At last, however, it is in the power of the Sun to lay before the public the circumstances which led to the insanity and death of Mr. Greeley, and to show that it was not his defeat for the Presidency, nor yet his domestic afflictions, that led to these results, but that only when he was deposed from the control of the newspaper which he had founded and built up, did his reason give way, and his busy life go out in darkness and gloom.

It will be remembered that, shortly after Mr. Greeley accepted the nomination of the Liberals and Democrats for the Presidency, he published a card in which he announced his retirement from the active editorial management of the Pribane. When it became plain that he was defeated in the election, his first thought was for his paper, and be determined to resume control of its columns. This intentior he announced to the readers of the Pribane of the same page of the paper, there appeared an article entitied "Crumbs of Comfort," which had not been seen by or approved of by Mr. Greeley.

Mr. Greeley was greatly surprised and shocked when he read the "Crumbs of Comfort," which had not been seen by or approved of the hext morning, Nov. 8, under the editorial head. Its language was as follows:

By songe unaccountable fatality an article entitled in the Tribune of the hext morning how. 8 under the editorial head. Its language was as follows:

By songe unaccountable fatality an article entitled in the Tribune of the hext morning how. 8 under t

month. Referred.

A communication from Architect Egam was read in reference to the construction of the Courthions dome, which was accompanied by bids for the work, they was accompanied by bids for the work, they have accompanied by bids for the work, they have accompanied by bids for the work, they have accompanied by the contractions engaged in the cut-stone work cryplains itself:

I am informally solided by the contractors engaged in the cut-stone work of the Court-House that work will be suspended unless a certain large and wholly unjustifiable demand, based on the use of their latestal of the cut-stone work and the court for the court in the release of the country in the work it becomes my duty, atthough no specific cialuo the precise, to say that the country thins manner work in becomes my duty, atthough no specific cialuo the precise, to say that the country in this manner being provided.

I am also solided of the fact has it is the intention of the court in the reference for the court, and that was a court for the court of the court for the court of t promote of oppose legislation in ravor or this or that private scheme. In short, the article is a monstrous fable, based on some other experience than that of any editor or this journal.

Mr. Greeley went home considers that the repudistion of the authorably of the "Crumbs of Comfort" article would appear in the Tritoms of the following day. But it did not appear. By the direction of the actual editor it was left out. Mr. Greeley hastened to the office for an explanation, and was there informed that the article had been omitted by the direction of the editor in charge. He again ordered the article to be inserted on the following day, but again his order was unavailing. For three days, as we are informed. Mr. Greeley entreated, begred, and threatened, to get his disclaimer printed, but all in vain. Then it was that he began to realize that he had been deposed from the control of the Tritoms. Another had assumed the management of the journal founded by him, and, if he remained connected with it longer, it must be only as a mere subordinate. He could not consent to that, and on the 12th of November he left the editorial-rooms of the Tritoms forever, a broken-hearted man: and he never returned.

Soon it began to be whispeered that Mr. Greeley was sick, and then that he was incane and had been conveyed to an asylum. Finally, about the 25th of that month, a statement to the latter effect was printed in one of the morning newspapers. The next morning the following paragraph, which had been sent to the other papers from the Tribus office, was printed in most of them:

The reports of Mr. Greeley's confinement at Bloom ingulate, or any other asylum, or of application for his admission to any, are preposterous. He is still suffering from a pervons collapse, the result of loss of nearly all steps atmost continuously for over a month, during his wife's illness. This finally affected the nerves of the system was still more weakened. Within a day of the stomach, and it for days rejected food, whereby the system was still more

present, his riches can be a show that was printed, ting him alone.

The truth is that, at the time this was printed, Mr. Greeley had been confined for nearly a week in Dr. Choste's private insane asylum, where none were permitted to see him but a few very intimate friends and members of his family. Almost his last coherent words were: "The country is gone, the Tribuse is gone, and I am gone?"

CHARLES H. HAM CONFESSES THAT HE IS A

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMER.

To the Bester of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, July 9.—I did not, up to yesterday, intend to make any reply to the assaults of The Tribuxe; but, since the bark of the "big dog" only ceases to give place to the snarling "yelp" of a cur of low degree, who hides himself under cover of an anonymous signature, I have no choice. The fact that you gave space to the letter of "Civil-Service Reform" shows that you do not accept as true the statements made by others in regard to my late connection with the Inter-Ocean; hence this communication.

gard to my late connection with the Inter-Ocean; bence this communication.

While a member of the editorial fraternity I had the means of returning "blow for blow" whenever awafled by the press. Still, notwithstanding the fact that during my five years' connection with the Inter-Ocean This Tribuxis misrepresented and alandered me (?) frequently, I never replied except apon one occasion to those personal attacks. I contented myself with Indulgence in fair criticisms

contented superir which were only severe because they were justs to which were only severe because they were justs and which were only force. Too have assumed they may be specially the superior of my course and conduct as a Federal officer. You have assumed (whether in justicer) and he sathor of all the assauls upon the Civil Service and Southern policies of President Hayas which have appeared in the Hadro-Ocean, and on the sa opposed to the reform of the Civil Service. It is motorious in Chicago that since my reappointment to the other of Appraiser of this port, my connection with the Inter-Ocean has been nominal. I myself stated as much to the leading editorial writer of Tius Tainura some weeks ago. The Arter-Ocean against the Administration of Fresident Hayas. "This statement is literally tree, so far as it relates to myself. Again, the Inter-Ocean, in response to a paragraph in Tran Tainura, quoting it, said: "The above is a mean attempt to assauch to my connected with the Inter-Ocean, the Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean, the Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean, the Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean than Inter-Ocean the Inter-Ocean than Inter-Oc

has not hestared to at lange take a long stride in has not hesitated to at least take a long stride in the right direction.

I am not only not now opposed to civil-Service reform, but I have always been in favor of it; and have illinstrated my support of the principle by a practical application of its rules to the condact of the affairs of my office. Soon after my advent to the Appraiser's office I devised a system of keeping samples of importa, unknown to the Castoms service till then, which has been pronounced, by all experts to whose attention it has been brought, the most effectual method of preventing fraud yet discovered. Unfortunately, in adopting it Mr. Secretary Morrill omitted some of its most important features; hence the imperfection of the system as at present administered. The first appointment I made after I came to office was that of a Democrat. I made the selection on the ground of the peculiar fitness of the person, and I knew his fitness been made solely on the ground of fitness, and with a view to the promotion of the good of the public service. I have endeavored always to coordet the public business as a product man

nates have been made solely on the ground of finess, and with a view to the promotion of the good of the public service. I have endeavored always to conduct the public business as a pradent man would manage his private affairs; and to your inspection and that of the Treasury Department I submit my office as evidence of the truth or faisity of these assertions.

You charge that I am grieved at the President's order prohibiting Federal officeholders from participation in the conduct of partisan politics. Far from it. I was appointed Appraiser in 1871. In the fall of that year I retired from active participation in political party management. I voted against you for Mayor that year, and against Mr. David A. dage for re-election as City Treasurer, and took part in the campaign. Then I retired, and in 1873 I was actually so unforant of the motives of the chique of Republicans and Democrata, whose politics seemed to consist solely in the effort to keep Mr. Gage in the City Treasurer, that I voted for his re-election (third term), while you were absent in Europe, not knowing this he was a defaulter to the amount of half a million! I learned afterwards that the fact was generally well understood in political circles. I have never, during the whole period of my official incumbency, required the smallest political service at the hands of any one of the employes in my office. I have never asked any one of falth ulness and fidelity I would have demanded were the relation purely personal.

(Mr. Ham adds some remarks which, being irrelevant and impertinent, are omitted—ED.)

An Idea of the True Inwardness of the

An Idea of the True Inwardness of the Old Chap.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

New York, July 9.—A Heraid reporter interviewed a lawyer, lately Tweed's counsel, wherefrom the following points were gathered: Tweed had always enjoyed a popularity in print which he never possessed in point of fact. Strange as it may sound, the truth is that Tweed was never popular on his own merits. When he was poor, before he entered public life, he never had any warm personal adherents. All this magnetism they talk so much about was given to him by newspapers after he had acquired the habit of spending public money. 

Sixteen licenses were gracked to peddlers. Three licenses for salcons were refused. They were: Francis Abel, to keep a salcon tent opposite the Park Retreat; John Hittler, Fifty-first street and Calumet avenue; Charles Barth, 834 Cottage Grove avenue. The vote on the licenses were: to grant, Wheeler and Farrell; accurate Republic Mitchell Wheeler and Farrell; against, Bensley, Mischell, Raynor, and Clark.

The Board of Lake Trastees asked for a joint

The Board of Lake Trustees asked for a joint meeting Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at 94 Dearborn street. Agreed to by the Hyde Park Board.

The following ordinance was passed:

Be it ordained, Section 1. That the Finance Committee and the President of the Board of Trustees be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to issue certificates of indubtedness in their discretion rayable out of the annual appropriation bill and eaxiery made and passed by said Board of Trustees, and approved by its President on the 2d day of July. A. D. 1877. Such certificates shall bear interest at a rate net to exceed 7 per cent per annual payable annually, and shall be made payable at any time not exceeding two years from the time such certificates are issued. Each certificate shall be made payable out of some specific fund mentioned in said cannual appropriation bill and tax-levy, and said certificates shall not in any case exceed 70 per cent of the levy made for said rinds; trovided no certificates whall be issued payable out of the induction of the contraction of the co

interest and Staking Fund levied for the payment of bonds heretorore issued by the village.

The Engineer was instructed to inform the owners of property on Fifty-first street to remove their fences and other obstructions so as to make their street 100 feet wide, except on Dunham's Subdivision.

The South Chicago Drainage Works contracts with 0. B. Green & Co. and with W. G. Cox were passed by a vote of yeas—Raynor, Bensley, Farrell, Clark: nays, Wneeler and Mitchell.

A resolution from the Drainage Committee, giving the Forty-first street sewer contract to J. K. Beaty for the sum of \$27, 426, was presented and adopted.

A motion was made that, when practicable, the Engineer clean out the Fifty-first street sewer. Passed.

assed.
The Board then adjourned.

The Board then adjourned.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. Page and Mies Emms Davis had returned from their Fourth of July excursion, and insisted upon it that step had not been married, but had simply been enjoying a little picnic. It appears that their escapacie was agreed upon a week before the Fourth, and that they went directly to Austin, where Mr. Page's parents live, and staid there until their return Saturday, Mr. Davis came down to this city Statrday foremon, and returned on the until train, only to find that his daughter had reached home before him. A paragraph in another paper of yesterday appears to intimate that the information in This Tangerus Sunday was derived from a young gentleman who is a clerk in the drug-store at Highland Park. This is incorrect, however. It came from another source, alien in every way to the young man in question. It is also reported that Miss Davis comes naturally by her taste for eloping, he parents have been dealed life he a simile, exploit

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. Brigadier-General and Paymaster-General; Joseph T. Torrepce, Brigadier-General Commanding First Brigade, First Division; Gen. E. N. Bates, of Springfield, Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade; Charles W. Pavey, of Mt. Vernon, Brigadier-General, Third Brigade; Lieut-Coi. William Whitney to be Colonel of the Fourth Regiment; Maj. A. F. Johnson, of Galva, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment; Capt. William Jackson, of Elmira, to be Major of the Fourth Regiment; John Carstena, of Nakomia, Captain of the Nakomis Guards, Firth Regiment. The officers of the Fifth Regiment are ordered to meet in Springfield on Monday, July 16, to fill vacancles in the field and staff.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S TOUR.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S TOUR.

Boston, July 9.—Secretary Sherman held an informal reception at the Custom-House to-day, which was attended by the representative business-men, and afterwards visited the Post-Office in company with Gov. Rice. The Secretary and gentlemen accompanying him took a special train to Newburyport, thence to Indian Hill Farm, where the company will enjoy the hospitality of Ifen Perley Poore. The steamer Grant to-morrow goes to Portsmoath impecting the life-saving service at Plum Island and Rye Beach, thence along the coast.

Ponrayactva, N. H., July 9.—Secretary Sharman and party arrived here this evening by rall trom Newburyport, embarked on the surface Grant, and left for Forniand.

B. F. ALLEN. The Present Condition of His Estate.

Embargoed Under Nearly Three Hundred Lawsuits.

the Creditors Will Get. Special Correspondence of The Trouns.

DES MOISES, Is., July 7.—Hoyt Sherman Assignee of the bankrupt estate of B. F. Allen, has just completed his two quarterly statements to the Court, of receipts and distursements from January to July 1, 1877. I find the following as the result of his reports from July, 1875, to July, 1877.

A Big Bonanza for the Lawyers-What

DISBURSEMENTS.

\$39, 466.69 .. 88, 732.76 .. 67, 165.91 It will be recollected that, at a meeting of credthe win be recollected that, as an entering of creations of Mr. Allen, soon after his failure, Hoyt Sherman received the unanimous indorsement of the creditors for Assignee, as being the man most familiar with Mr. Allen's affairs, and in whom they had implicit trust that he would manage the estate to the best interest of the creditors. He estate to the best interest of the creditors. estate to the best interest of the creditors. He accepted the place, and has devoted nearly his whole time to its affairs since. It was a bigunder-taking, not only in the amount involved, but also in the multiplicity of its details, ramifying through business-transactions with thousands of persons all over Iowa, and extending to Chicago and New

York.
On taking a survey of the premises, Mr. Sherman found that Mr. Allen had converted every possible thing into money, which had been poured into his Cook County National sieve, leaving nothing but AN UTTER WRECK, with fragments scattered from Dan to Beersheba. His first business was to catalogue the fragments, which consisted of lands, houses, mortgages by the hundreds, and a stack of notes and bills against Tom, Dick, and Harry, which had been charged up to profit and loss, and pigeon-holed as waste paper.

paper.
Scarcely had this been done when that
BLANKET-MORTGAGE GROST
sppcared, and was spread over all the lands
tenements of the estate. It reads as follows:

ship as the Land Company, and that B. F. Allen was to purchase large tracts of land along the Rock Island Risilroad, which were to be laid out into towas, and Allen and J. P. Cook were to have one-fourth interest each, and E. Cook one-half. Allen was to buy the land in his own name, as trustee, and receive interest at 10 per cent, and the principal to be refunded out of the proceeds of sales. In 1871-'2, E. H. Johnson and Thomas F. Withrow purchased the interest of J. P. Cook in the Company, and in 1874 they transferred their interest to John F. Tracy, and in 1875 Tracy transferred his interest back to Withrow, who now asks to have this blanket mortgage set saide, as a cloud to his title in the lands of the Land Company; and sets up that these lands were no part of Mr. Allen's estate,—the whole business of the Company being kept separate and apart from that of Mr. Allen's estate,—the whole business of the Company being kept separate and apart from that of Mr. Allen's estate, withrow owns one-half of the Land Company, and cisins that Mr. Allen, in 1875, bought of the heirs of J. P. and E. Cook their interest, and paid for it his own money; so that Mr. Allen's estate is ENTITIED TO THERE-FOURTIS of the property of the Land Company. Withrow replies that he bought it with funds of the Company, which, of course, involves another lawent. The property of the Company is worth about \$150,000. If the Assignee can beat Withrow's claim, it will add about \$40,000 to the benefit of Allen's creditors. If Withrow beats the Charter-Oak Company, it will set of \$150,000, one-half or three-fourths of which will go to Allen. As the litigation on this point was likely to be long drawn out, and the land was likely to be reduced in value, signee, and Mr. Withrow, that a Receiver be appointed, the lands comprise the sites of nearly every station on the Rock Island Road west of this city. In this same mortgage-sunt Mr. Allen is each of this city. In this same mortgage-sunt Mr. Allen along.

THE HOMESTRAD AS EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

This is valued at \$150,000, and is now within the corporate limits of the city, but, when purchased, was outside, and came under the statute exempting forty scree of land. The Assignee seeks to defeat this claim, and says he will succeed, on the ground that Mr. Allen also choosed it, and became a resident of another State.

Mrs. Allen also claimed the exemption of the valuable household furniture, and this the Court silowed.

The testimony in this mortgage-suit already makes over 1.000 printed pages, and the whole is not in yet. The Assignee is ready for triat, but the other parties are not. It is expected all will be in by October, and, if so, it will occupy the whole term.

be in by October, and, it so, it will occupy as whole term.

It will be seen that the Assignee is DEFENDING THE STATE AT EVERY POINT. He informs your correspondent that he has discovered thousands of dollars of property belonging to the estate, of which nothing was known and no record had. Among bills and notes, considered worthless and charged to profit and loss on the bank-books, he has already secured and collected more than the cost of his own fees as Assignee. His policy is to avoid all possible litigation, but he found the great portion of assets in mortgages, which necessitate foreclosures is many cases.
In reply to the query as to the
INDICTMENTS PENDING AGAINT MR. ALLEN IN

INDICTMENTS PENDING AGAINT MR. ALLEN IN CHICAGO,
Mr. Sherman said they were simply instigated by Eastern parties in this mortgage-suit, to keep Allen's testimony out, as their only possible hope of success. The facts on which the indictments were alleged to be based were fully known to Mr. Knox, from his personal knowledge, two years ago. The whole thing was a mere trick, which would utterly fall; and he would show beyond the possibility of successful contradiction that the Cook County National Bank did not owe those parties one cent.

The outcome will be that the creditors will get what the lawyers leave.

A SUPPLIES MAYERS.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cricion, July 8.—Not a new matter, but all the more serious because it is so old and stale, and because it has been so much discussed and so much ventilated without any benefit to a suffering community, that to speak of it is in titself odious to the helpiese suffering ones; and yet there are so many remedies, and so many practical ways of abating nuisances, that it certainly looks as if there was incompetency or lack of moral courage somewhere. Of course I have reference to the Bridge-port stanches.

Let me state a few facts, so patent to every family in this city that it seems superfaces. But a cause must always accompany a complaint, or a remedy has no application. The sun is gretting well down, its scorthing rays only visible through the branches of the trees. The whole populace rejoice. Helief seems at hand. We begin to group as the table for refreshments, or on the versulah for a social chat,

a change of exercise and a freer atmosphere, as all of these comferts begin to be real Bridgeport is let lones upon us. We turn nate ed from the table. Those on the verandah r indoors, and, with various perfumes, attem make the Bridgeport odors less offensive, arbor is abandoned. The stroil to the peartor is abandoned.

ed from the table. These on the vernadak return indoors, and, with various perfumes, attempt to make the Bridgeport odors less offensive. The arbort s bandoned. The steol to the park is changed to more unsightly paths in search of a more wholesome atmosphere. Every nerve is restices. Thus the evening is passed. Unlike the rays of the sun, we cannot escape it. We reture to our chamber, and, by closing our eyes, try to imagine we may enjoy intervals of respiration. Now add to this tenfold for the helpiess sick ones who cannot move a hand or foot, and who can scarcely raise their voice to beg for one draught of fresh, pure air, and you have a picture not overdrawn, but one seen or experienced by every family in this city, every feature of which I have witnessed within the last twenty-four hours, and which recurs to be endured from two to six hours out of every twenty-four. Now for the remedy. Have we no law, no authority to limit this naisance? Or have we too much law and too many heave of the six is not enter the rendering business is legitimate, and because a respectable few are engaged in it, must we let it befoul the air for half a million people? Or must the masses get beyond the city limits in order that these few may not be subjected to a little expense or inconvenience? As you cannot allow space to discuss these points, I will only make a suggestion to our law-makers of a simple way of regulating such stubborn cases where the law has to interfere, and cite a parallel case, and how a forbearing people found law to dispose of it after authorities and law-makers had refused to interfere. Let the land whereon the offensive business is conducted be condemned and disposed of for public benefit, paying to the offender the appraised valuation of the same, and allowing him to remove whatever personal effects with which it may be incumbered. The parallel case is where the citizens of a small town in the State of New York had entered many complaints and waited years for the remedy. A large delegation of law-loving ci

premises at aconday, unmagnised, and, notifying the offenders that they had some to shate the nuisance, counseled them as to personal safety, and proceeded to demolish the premises; carefully collecting and burning every vestige that could be in any way convenient in re-establishing the business.

Of course a snit was instituted, and with no other plea than self-protection they willingly accepted judgment for the value of the property destroyed; and at the next town meeting the taxpayers voted unanimously to assess the damage upon the town, which did not amount to 50 cents a heaft to the taxpayers. Thus a nuisance was shated, and remains abated to this day, and is likely to remain so for a long time to come. It sometimes may require an overt act on the part of the offended to bring on an issue, but what of the overt act that establishes the offense, and for which we can find no law?

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribuss.

CHICAGO, July 9.—I think there is a better method for preserving Nicolson pavement than the one suggested by you in The TRIBUNE of Sunday morning, and that is to lay it properly on the start. No pavement will stand laid as the wooden pavements are being laid in this city at the present time.

It stands to reason that blocks will settle, under It stands to reason that blocks will settle, under heavy pressure, simply set on end upon the bare ground, and covered with a little sand or gravel. It would be singular if such pavement did not settle and become amost useless within a very short time. But lay down a base or support for these blocks—lay down two courses of thoroughly tarred boards, diagonally with the street—the courses to be laid transversely with each other, and the top course transversely with a pavement laid diagonally with the street, and then tar thoroughly the blocks placed upon this foundation, filling between the rows with gravel-siones, instead of with gravel, and you have a pavement which will be good till it is all worn out,—provided no unsound lumber is used either in foundation or superstructure. Such a pavement, so laid, will keep smooth for the years. But the wooden pavements we are now laying in this city are frands. They are a clear waste of money. Take Wabash avenue, for instance: Laid less than two years since, it is sireasty full of holes, and promises soon to be in as bad condition as South Park avenue, or any other of our avenues paved in the same way.

\*\*THE TRANSUME BILANCES OFFICES.\*\*

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
L patrons throughout the city we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m.
on Saturday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-\$48,000—A FINE STONE FRONT CORner buileting and let on elette-st., close to Palmer
House: rents now at \$6,500; taxes, \$768; Theurance,
\$300; If this is not a bargain whose can you buy one?
\$4,500—Two lines are brick stores, and lets 258;128,
south fronts on Madison-st., cast of Western-av., rented now at \$40 each per month; will sell one or both.
\$30 per foot, lot 50x100 to alley, south front on Illinois-st., between State and Cass (free and clear); certainly a bargain.
\$2,100—\$300 down—No. 42 Winchester-av., between
Mource and Adams-suz: good 7-room house, baro, and
lot 25x125 to alley; the house is good and in one of the
lest neighborhoods in Chicage; let is worth \$2,300.
When you can buy a barvain take, its me awelling and
lot 25x126, east front on Cottage Geore av., sear fairity-fith-st. House cost \$6,000.

Those 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

Rosman in A No. 1 business property improved and unimproved.

Bargains in fine residences on the avenues south.

Bargains in fine residence lots on Michigan-av., nest Twenty-skith-sk. Dearcorn-st.

POR SALE—HANDSOME MILWAUKER BRICK
I residence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexelcoulevard and Forty-seventh-st., our reversible terms.

Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce. TOR SALE—\$2, 600—GOOD DWELLING AND LOT, 20:100, cast front on Jefferson, between Adams and Jackson-sts. This is certainly a barrain. Street is payed, watered, sewered, and gas. T. B.BOTD, known 1, 179 Madison st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-THE CHOICEST PIECE OF RESI-f dence property in the market is offered as LaGrange. The house is a substantial brick of 12 rooms. Marce large lots, large barn, shrubbery, trees, etc., only one block from depot, and half hour's rine from city. The property will be sold for half its real value, with mal Edom 4 basement. Soom 4 basement.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT,

one block from depot, as Lagrange, 7 miles from
hicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; obsapest property
market, and shown free; ibstract free; 10-cent train
iready on. IBA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE REST DAIRY FARMS
In MeHeary County, 55 miles northwest of Chicago,
SET per acce—worth \$40. FARRINGTON & HACKEY, 5 Washington-6. BEAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED - LOT ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-eighth and Thirty-third-sta. H. J. DOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st. WANTED HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, OR vacant lot; will pay cash; give price and located, O S4, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARR HEREBY WARNcot against buying or using Plesser's warehouse recept for 80 barrels flour, No. 727, Lot 003, dated June
23, 1877, issued to the undersigned and lost by us. Be
P. OBER & CO. July 8, 1877.
POUND—A BANK-BOOK OF THE PIDELITY
I Bank. Call at 11 Bast Kinzie-st. and prove property. LOUIS WOOD.

COST—A MOCKING-BIRD JULY 9. A LIBERAL
court Hotel, 505 West Madison-st.

OST—SUNDAY, A TOUNG ENGLISH COACHdog. Had on black leather strap buckled around
neck. Satisfactory reward on return to 60 Twentyeighth-St. eighth-st.

OST-JULY 9. GOLD SPECTACLES NOBTH OF
Liciark-st. bridge. Please return to 134 Michigan-st.,
Room 3. Satisfactory reward.

OST-GOLD EAR-RING, ON WEST MADISONat. between Ogden av. and da-st. Finder will be
well rewarded at 468 Wast Washington-st. LOST-ON SUNDAY EVENING, ON MADIS.
st, or Wabash-av., a black-lace shawl. The fin
will oblige the owner by leaving it at 67 and 60 Wa
inglon-at. will collige the owner by leaving it at 67 and 69 waningion-st.

LOST-ON SUNDAY MORNING. BETWEEN 12
and 1, no correr Clark and lilinois-sta. 5 or 6 links
of gold chain, with sgate charm. Finder will be rewarded at 15 INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, YOUNG MEN, AND APLes graduating you will be pisced in charge of a
misried vertern Union office; promotion and increased
misry certain as your ability increases; main telegraph
wires in school. Western School of Telegraph, Engle
wood, Ill.
MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Myttafield, Mass., offers thorough culture in a very
invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms
moderate. Address the REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circuiar.

Confidential.

THE FIRM OF JOHN MAYO & OD., JOHN MAYO & SANFORD BARTON, was dissolved June 25, 1877.

JOHN MAYO. June 20, 1877.

What HAVE YOU GOT CHEAP THAT YOU WANT sold. I have a store 100 feet deep and 3 stories high in a city of 14,000. Address Box 688, Aurora, 118.

WANTED-SHELVING AND COUNTERS FOR grocery store. Address O'TI, Tribane office.

WANTED-FOR CASH. A GOOD SECOND-HAND squirrel cage. 210 Lasaile-st., corner. PARTNERS WANTED

PARTNER WANTED-SPECIAL-WITH THOM

68, 000 to \$15,000 in profitable business; 40 per cents
rutarniced. Address, with real name and reference,
H. WOOD, Letter Carrier 16.

WANTED-MALE HELP Book keepers. Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS STORE AND SHOWwindow crasses with post references. Inquire at
the Exposition Banary, 155 Entered.

WANTED-A GOOD BAKER-ONE WHO THORE OR DYBALL, 278 West Maditool 4s.

WANTED-TRY CARPENTERS TO SHINGLE bring tools at 7 a. S. Corner Wentworth-av. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS UPROLISTERER TO GO AS GRADE ROUGH AND GRADE ROUGH AND GRADE ROUGH AND GRADE ROUGH AND TO PUT doors and anal together. GUSTORF & CO., 255 East Twentieth-43.

Conchimen. Tenmsters, etc.

WANTED-RITHER MAN AND WIFE AS COACH.

man and cook, or a drit-class cook and landess.

Swede er Dane only need apply. 1175 Prairie-sv. WANTED 100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigas and Illinois; wages, 31.40 per day; 50 coul miners taid 10 farm hands; free fare, 1.7 CHRISTIAN & CO., 250 South Water-st.; Room 11

WANTED 100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR JOWA and Wisconsin; 50 coul miners; free fare, 5 for Michigain; 31.40 per day; also farm hands at J. H. SPERBECK & CO. S. 23 West Handolph-st.

Misocilineons.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A LUNCH CAR.
Must have references at so honesty. Apply at an
Fitth-av. after 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND
traveling salesmen, we have an indispensable and
heaf ulrowed the case aftered to be without it. Address
or call at 110 Deathorn-at. C. A. COUR a CO. or call as 110 Desirors at: C. A. COOK & CO.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE CALENDER PENell-pens, monay tube, chromos photographs, and
200 other new and fast-selling articles. Inducements
greater thin any other house can ofer. Cataogue free.
C. M. LININGTON. 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND
three to travel in Illinois, lows. Wisconsin. and
Michigan; 855 a month. hotel and traveling expenses
path, to acceptable men. All applicants answered it
stamp is inclused. Queen City Glass and Lamp Works.
Cinclinnati, U.

Christians C.

WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE clothing-horse in New York experienced men to self goods on the read to Western trails. Address with full particulars AZ BOX 2814, New York P. O.

WANTED-AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY in the State for on article, of easy sale and large profits, and a monopoly. 210 Lasalte-st.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS AGENTE TO SELL AN article of prime necessity among business men. Call immediately as J. O. EASTWOOD'S cigar more, call immediately as J. O. EASTWOOD'S cigar more, city west Madison-st., and investigate.

ANTED-A GOOD LIVE AGENT TO SELL COX's patent metalto-back leiter-copying pasts. The cheapest and post in the world. For full particulars send to 8. W. COX, 291 Broadway, New York or send to a we COX, 291 Broadway, New York or send to a well-of-the control of the con WANTED-TWO SOLICITORS FOR ADVERTISE.

Wanted-Two SOLICITORS FOR ADVERTISE.

mehia: reference and knowledge of the business required. Address of 98, Tribune edite.

WANTED-INTELLIGENT SALESMEN OF GOOD address with confidence enough in themselves to work on commission. 122 Dearborn-st., Boom 14.

WANTED-SMART BOY TO WORK IN MEATMORT, and the same work on commission of the same and one such work before. Call at T. MARTIN'S, 398 Wabash-av. WANTED-A BOY TO WORK IN THE KITCHEN at the Parker House, Malison and Halsted-ets.

Senmstresses.

Laundresses.

W ANTED-ALL KINDS OF HELP AT WILSON'S Laundry, corner of State and Thirty-fourth-siz. Come ready for work.

Employment Agencies.

W ANTED - SCANDINATIAN AND GERMAN girls for private families and hotels at 0. DUSK E'S office, 173 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND LOT AT Evanston, clear, for house and lot in the city. Will assume. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Hoom 14

TO EXCHANGE TWO NICE STORES WITH GOODS in good country towns, doing a good retail business, worth \$8,000 and \$10,000; want good farm for one, and good with lands in lows for one; must be good. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 176 Madison-81.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loss and valuable of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loss and Builto Office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1865

C. COLE. 144 DRARBORN-ST., HAS \$1.000.

E. \$2.500. \$5.000 to loan at 5 per cent. Larger sums at 7 per cent for 5 or 5 years.

Liberal ADVANCES MADE ON ALL GOODS OF values and furniture without removal, GEO. 8.
POPPER'S Private Loan Office, 200 LaSalie-st. Established 1985.

\$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO., 96 Dearborn-St., near Washington.

OMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

35 years established.

75, 000 now in use.

150 drst premiums have been swarded for best organ
Kew Styles.

Corser State and Adams-su.

TO RENT-A STEIN WAY PIANO IN PERFECT repair. Apply at 1440 Indians-av.

65.5 WILL BUY A FINE TONE PARLOR OF CO
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worth double the money.

State-st.

\$150 WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 714-octave grand square planoforts. manufacturery list price \$40; his been used says shoothis, and is equal to new. H. Z. HARTIN, 104 State-st.

AND ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR

200 PLANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OR POR sale on the most favorable terms.
Planos and on the most favorable terms.
Planos and on the most favorable terms.
Planos and on finitallments.
Second-hand planos taken in erchange for new,
Covers and stools of every kind.
W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Ausma-sta.

New Catalogue. New Price W. W. KIMBALL, Corser State and Adams-sts.

MUSICAL

WANTED-MEN TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE, also chromos and frames. American Novelty Co., 180 State-st., up-stairs. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK IN A family near Evanston. Apply at of Lanalle-st. Room 5.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework in private family. 300 East T general nonework in price of the Concepts of

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND troner, Call from 8 unit 2 at 136 Huth-st., upper door. City references required.

WANTED-A WOMAN COOK AT 49 SHERMAN-st. Call after 24 m. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK OF a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 56 North Ann-at, near Fullon. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; family of only two; references required. 725 West Washington st. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS FRMATE MEAT AND pastry cook; liberal wages paid. Call at 238 South Water-st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. WANTED-OPERATORS, FINISHERS, BUTTON hole makers to work on shop costs; men for pressing and basting. 253 East Division-st.

Stores.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 150 AND 152
I Fifth 4v. second floor 154 Fifth-av.; third and a fourth foors 160, 153 and 154 Fifth-av. it hird and a three sides. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING at anotherse corner of Monroe and Market-sus.

50x50 feet. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.
To RENT-SECOND FLOOI; OF NO. 208 STATE st., specially adapted for music-rooms or organ depot; sulfable for any light basiness; in good order with use of elevator; at a low figure; also, one-half a second floor No. 208 State-st. WALTER H. MATTOCK S. Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. WANTED-TO REST.

West Side.

175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY PURNISHED Froms moderate.

D URAL HOME, ELKHART LAKE, SHEBOYGKS County, Wis., 37 miles north of Milwarker; beautiful shades, due bathing, sailing, and dhings; sefun resionable. Address E. TALLMADGS, Elkhort Lake,

163 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A WRLL-BIERD, HANDSOME R.

mara, very gentic, and shows remarkable shows the state of a borse of the state of the st

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, Conchruent, Tenmistere, &c.,
CITUATION WASTED—A SWEDE, W TE
oid, desires a pince as concinum, guarant,
to de general work; best reference given. Call at
ployment Burean, ids Pith-av. Book & copers, Clerks, esc.
CITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY
young man who has no extensive acquaintance rights retail grocers of this city and the West. Of Tribune onice. Artuation wanted—a First Class Sain on the first wanted on the first class sain of the first water capetines on the rold, is open to an engagement; highest reference.

A Tribune office.

Domestics. STUATION WANTED-TO DO COOKING AND STUATION WANTED-TO DO COOKING AND STORM IN THOSE OFFICE AND STREET OF STREET SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT, CAPABLE of a geri in a gentleman's family, who is the nicest kind of a cook. Call at 256 Calumet-av. CITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN Of cirl, in private family for general bonnework. Please tall for 2 days at 114 West Division-is. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A STRADY WOMAN On who can cook, wash, and from its private family; two nares-girs; good reference given. Apply for a week at 48 Cornell-st.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-D work is a respectable private family. Address 0 to, Tribuse office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GI S a small family; reference given. Apply State-et., third floor.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT COOK
in a first-class family. Please call at 1008 South
Dearbort-at. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRT
in a private famili, to do reneral housework or
second work. Apply 100 West Adams-st. Nurses.
Situation Wantsp.-By A Young coloran
Call at 210 West Randolph-st.

LAURAPOSSOS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, FOR the best of work in private family. Call at 154 Madison-at., basement, Major Block, Room A. 1903-41., Daselment, Major Brides, Robert A.
S. PTUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNO dress; in private family preferred; bess of references furnished. Call or address 241 Fulicn-st. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OP
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at 6. DUSAR's office. 170 North Hainteded.

SITUATIONS WANTED - FAMILIES SUPPLIED
With carefully selected help competent and reliable;
all with references. MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 North Miscelianeons.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADT, AS A COPTlady; also position of organist on Sabbatt; terms reasonable. Address I. FOX. 449 West Madison-st. TO BENT-HOUSES.

West Sides
TO RENT-700 WEST MORNOE-ST., TWO-STORY
and basement brick, with all improvements; mafatures, formace, excens etc.; barn. FOTWIN &
CORBY, 140 Dearborn-8.

TO RENT-PARLOR AND BASEMENT PLOORS, 6
rooms, with all conveniences in new house one
block from ears. 45 Edizabeth-8.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, NO. 1103 MICHIGAN-Av., in first-class order, all modern improvements— -turnace, gas fatures, cornices, pier giass, lambre-quins, shades, screens, go with the house. First \$50, per month. TOUNG & SPICER, Room 6 Bryan Block, 170 LaSaile 25. TO LASAHS SS.

TO RENT-9-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 631 Hichigan-97. 14 rooms, in good order; furnace, range, etc., barn in rear; immediate walter H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborg-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES AT SUMMER-ants; take water and 7c fare. H. GENER, corther Monroe and Market-sts.

O RENT - ROOMS-83 SOUTH CLARE-ST. handsomely furnished front rooms, cool, and beat city. Price very retsonable. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY TO REST-STORES, OFFICES, ETC

Assume. R. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14
TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179
I. Madison-st.;
18,000 scree of good landern Texas, title perfect, forcity improved property. Will assume or pay cash, \$10,000 or \$2,90,000, on good trade.
\$12,000-Nice store and lot, 25x125, east front, on
Hainted-st., between Madison and Monroe. Want a
good farm in Hithost, Iowa, Kanasa, Missouri, or Indiana, worth \$8,000, clear. This property is first-class
business property.

Fine brick hotel and lot, 200x250, free and clear, near
Chicags, worth \$18,000, for a good farm in Missouri,
Hithost, Indiana, Ohio, lowa, or Kanasa, clear.
\$15,000-Large, fine plantiation is one mine of Bristol, Liberty County, Fin., I, 100 acrea. Want good impred city property.

\$15,000-Large, fine plantiation is one mine of Bristol, Liberty County, Fin., I, 100 acrea. Want good impred city property county, Fin., 1, 100 acrea. Want good impred city property.

\$2,000-Nies S20 acres farm near Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Ill., 125 acres under cultivation. Want
a good house and lot in city or subsurbs, clear.

\$12,000-One of the handsomess brick dwellings and
lot, 100x150, in Cook County, near two depous, at Jrving
Paffs. Want good will lands in lowa, Nobeska, or
Missouri. Here is a fine hotes.

T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st. WANTED TO RENT A FURNISHED BOOM FOR man and wife, with or without board; West Side preferred. Address O 70. Tribune office.

16 EAST ADAMS-ST. -FURNISHED RO Day-board also. Terms reasonable. 31 EAST WAS HINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HO new, single rooms, with excellent board, st per week; 21 restaurant meal tickets, 24.

TO rooms in a private family, when good terms moderate.

Hotels.

Nevada Hotels, 148 And 150 Wabash at a near Monroe at -\$1.50 per day. Rooms, 50c; medie die; per week, 25 to 57.

Parker House, Madison and Halstad at -Only \$1.25 per day.

Windson House, 178 State-St., Opposite the Palmer House-Nicely furnished rooms, with board; day board, \$4; medis, 25 cuts.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER CAN RE OBTAINED at one of the prettient places in Lake County, obeying the from two lakes, with unlimited convenient or for fishing, henting, and driving. Address JOHN R. BENNETT, Lake Zurich, Ill. MONRY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$100 AND UPwards at 3 per cent, on diamonda, chains, silver,
etc. C. T. DRAKE, 17 Major Block.

M. ONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE
WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, AND OTHER SUMS
In hand to loan, Mortrages bought. JOHN C.
LONG, 73 Kast Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN RLEGART TURNOUT FOR SALE ON a count of the owner leaving the city, consisting as elegan's side-bar top bugg; made by are freewed on the road of family borse of years of age, very dylawin a city of the constitution of the

FOR SALE-A GOOD BAKERY, SU restaurant, Call or address to Lake

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and generally steady, except that when was easier. Mess pork closed 10c per br higher at \$13.20@13.25 cash and \$13.27%@13.30 for at \$13.30(3)3.25 cash and \$10.279(3)3.50 for August. Lard closed a shade firmer, at \$8.90 cash and \$8.95 for August. Meats were firm, at \$450 per lb for loose shoulders and 6% for do short ribs. Lake freights were firm, at 14(2)26 for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was fairly active. Wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.41% for July and \$1.21% for August. Corn closed 1/2 higher, at 48% for July and 48% for August. Oats closed 4/2 higher, at 48% for July and 48% for August. Oats closed steady, at 30% cash and 30% for August. Rye was firm, at 60% for Early was nominal, at 80c% 1.00 for new, seller September. Hogs were firm and 10c higher, closing at 54.85% 5.20. Cattle were inactive and nominal, at \$2.50% 6.50. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.37% in greenbacks at the close.

Preenbacks at the New York Stock Exinge closed at 941.

ed; a large number wounded; town

the year just closed was \$1,238,000 in excess of that for 1875-'6.

The revenue from distilled spirits during

The Czar is reported as expecting a decla and as being prepared to meet the issue

The situation in Armenia is rather my one for the Russian forces. Underrating the Turkish strength, they pushed forward to meet with defeat, and have been fled to retire and wait until reinforced.

ring vacation he draws \$4 a day as an ploye in the County Clerk's office. His es are to remind Gen. Like in the morn ing of the deep regard in which his dad ds him, and to convey to the old man every night a token of the profound respect with which he has inspired Lies.

STILES, of Oregon, takes a new and original view of the Democratic party, and says he upset Groven, because, as a Democrat, he must repudiate the action of the would-Senator in trying to steal the State fro the Republicans. He thinks the Democrati party cannot approve such a desperate expedient, to which Mr. TILDEN, who furnishe money to carry it out, will doutless add

A New York Times correspondent has made a big find. Discovering that TILDEN was spending Sunday at Sea Girt, near Long Branch, the corresponding and extracted the information old gentleman is going to Europe after all, with a view to raising enough to build the East Side Elevated Railroad; that he will not contest the Presidency, and that he has withdrawn from politics.

Gen. GRANT is not so taken up with the homage of Europe, with here and there a soub thrown in by way of variety, but that hs keeps close track of the progress of events. In a private letter received by gentleman in Washington from a persons friend of the ex-President, Gen. Grant i represented as frequently expressing am intimate friends his hearty approval of policy of President HAYES.

The tax-fighters this year are meeting with short shrift and small favor in their attempt to shuffle out of the payment of their fair proportion of the public revenues. Judge WALLACE, in the County Court, is overruling their technical objections at wholesale, and if any are dissatisfied they have only to deposit the full amount of the tax and take a cal-a feature of the new law which will be found to work admirably.

Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, though repulsed in his attack upon Capt. PERRY does not appear to be so badly whipped after all, for he has surrounded his victorious of ponents, who are in a worse fix than wh ey were not so triumphant. The suddention of Joseph is looked upon as a notifieation to the other tribes to "uprise" straightway, and all Northern Idaho is shak. ing in its boots at the prospect.

One of Tween's counsel, whose fees have ntly not been paid with that charming gularity that lawyers admire, has go section by the ubiquitous interviewer strips the "Boss" of every tint of poer with which the press has painted him, and holds "Big Six" up as the model of coarses, vulgarity, selfishness, and wealth, esti-ting the first of these elements as infinite and the last at from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,

Guino Weiss, editor of the Berli Die Waage, has succeeded in getting himself into a clearly-defined difficulty. It occurred to Mr. Wanss that Russia had pursued hypocritical and utterly mendacious policy, under the protection of the Three Emperors' Alliance, and he straightway put a piece in his paper to that effect. This was esteemed ical and utterly mendaci blasphemous by his German Majesty, whose Court of Appeals adjudged Mr. Wriss guilty of great impropriety, and sentenced him to three months' "honorable imprisonment,"

No nobler or more beautiful charity exists in Chicago than the Floating Hospital, an institution established for the benefit of the sick children of the city,—children whose parents are unable to give them the benefit of a trip to the seaside or a voyage up the lains during the frying heated term of July and August. No one can tell how many lives were aved among the little ones during last whisky war between the Government and the "crooks," and left behind him in the benefit of the city,—children whose himself that he is an original and ardent Civil-Service reformer, and that the efforts of the editor of The Tarsung sink into nothingness as compared with his. Come to think of it, Mr. Haw did perform conspicuous labor in that cause during the whisky war between the Government and the "crooks," and left behind him in the columns of his paper a bright and shiring as a means for returning to specie-

lake something like a mile from shore, where the fresh, cool air and the free sun light cured and invigorated as only Na medicines can. Yesterday the Floating pital for 1877 was put in operation, and its nefits are likely to be in even greater demand than last year. It is a charity which eeds only to be maintained to secure a lib eral support. The cost for the season is but \$2,500, and it would puzzle anybody to sug-cost how or where the same amount could est how or where the same amo be expended with equal results.

It is to be gas, instead of oil, if the Coun cil adopt the report of the Committee as agreed upon. Meesrs. WATKINS and BILLmgs were before the Committee yesterday, and made their bids, which were promptly educed, and the two representatives accep ed what they could get as gracefully as they had asked for more. The South-Side Company is to receive \$1.65 per 1,000 feet, and the West Side \$2,—an arrangement which will probably be satisfactory to the Council, and certainly profitable to the Companies.

A Quincy party by the name of WRITE elaborates the discovery that he is heir to half a million in property at Springfield. His inheritance is supposed to cover the site His inheritance is supposed to cover the site of the old State-House, and the property up-on which stand the American House and St. Nicholas Hotel. It is to be lamented that the provisions of the will under which Mr. WHITE claims did not comprehend the late Legislature, as being more easily converted nto cash than the real estate upon the soquisition of which the legatee is to be con-

Some Underwoods of Kentucky have fa len into the hands of certain Philistin years the Underwoods have carried on the business of Ku-Kluxing with flattering success, but in an evil hour they fouled with one STAMPER, whose habits of desultory shooting around made holes in divers anatomi brought out the military. The UNDERWOOD gang intrenched itself in a log house, but the ardent young soldiers of the Guard up and at them, and three surrendered while the rest skipped out. There is a certain promptness and plain-dealing about the affair ommands admiration.

urances are given by prominent Louisi ans Conservatives in Washington that the persecution of the members of the Returning Board is the work of the Bourbon fac tion of the Democracy, and that it is likely to widen the split between the two wings to the extent of producing an open rupture. The Conservatives are said to be in thorough accord with Gov. Niceolas in regarding the procuring of the indictments as a sham breach of faith which a majority of the Democratic party in Louisiana—that portion who care nothing for Tunen's prospects in 1880, and who only seek to secure for their State the political repose ro necessary for a return of prosperity-will disavow and remdiate.

We print this morning the full text of the recent correspondence between Earl DERBY and Prince GORTSCHARDER relative to the proper consideration to be shown to the omewhat indefinite article known as British nterests. From the tone of Gobrschakory instructions to Count SCHOUVALOFF it would seem that almost every guarantee that could reasonably be exacted is verbally given that Russia will carefully abstain from any policy which can in any manner threaten England's "interests," so far as the same are apparent to persons not con-versant with the cranky characteristics of her Majesty's Government. It is evident, however, that Gobtschaupp did not succeed in giving the assurance necessary inet, and in the light of later advices it appears that Russia has about given up the mpt to satisfy these chronic grumblers.

That the County Ring is composed of fools as well as knaves is certified by the manner in which they have permitted EGAN to outwit them. Satisfied that he could not make a stand in favor of honesty and me with anything like success as matters are at present, the architect managed to draw the fire of the gang yesterday, and compel them to record themselves. Egan's position is, in brief, that contracts are binding, even upon those whose instincts are to steal, and consequently he doclines to assist the Ring in their schemes for robbing the people. Looking at competency solely as indicative of an ability to steal, the Bing discovers that Egan is not the man they took him for,which is probable,-whereat they denoun him for want of capacity, and clamor for his discharge. The only thing to be done is to hurry up the trials of these gentry, and send them to the Penitentiary, where they be

That Superintendent HICKEY was acquitted will not surprise any one, but that his perse-cutors should have so signally failed to make any case against him, may excite some won der. The persistency with which he has been followed led the citizens of Chicago to demand that he clear his skirts of even a uspicion that he is not the man for the ofice he holds. Grave charges have been made against him, and, had they been ignored because of the irresponsibility of the papers and parties that made them, great injustice had been done him, and the reputation of the city had bee njured. It was necessary to try him and afford his opponents every opportunity to provi verdict will be accepted as a matter of course, there will be some little feeling of indignation that the prosecution should have been permitted to put him to the expense of a trial, of which so much was expected, but which developed so little as to reduce it to

the dignity of a farce. We print elsewhere a communication fro Mr. C. H. Ham disavowing the authorship of certain editorials in the Inter-Ocean assailing the President's Southern and Civil-Service reform policies, and glorifying himself as a model Civil-Service reformer. The weather is too hot for verbose explanations, and Mr. Ham might easily have compressed all he needs to say into a card of a dozen lines and saved most of a column of irrelevant digressions and amplifications. He tediously explains how he ceased by degrees to edit the Inter-Ocean, -NIXON, the Assignee, giving him the bounce, while Prezez, the managing editor, affectionately clung to the skirts of his garment. We rejoice to learn from himself that he is an original and

vice reformer, it would be impossible for Twe Targung to desire his removal from an fice upon which he sheds so much lustre. He need not hereafter lie awake at night tortured by that phantom of the imagina-tion, nor is he in the slightest danger of the editor of TER TRIBUNE setting up his claims as a Civil-Service reformer with those of Mr. HAM.

SILVER AND GOLD.

.We printed yesterday a very interesting article from the London Economist, in which was given some facts having a bearing upon the supply and distribution of silver, and the causes of its decline in value. From these facts it appears that silver has suffered no loss of purchasing power in exchange for any commodity except gold, or, in other words, that the increased demand for gold has increased its value in silver. In ex-change for all merchandise or commodities other than gold, silver has experienced no

oss of value or purchasing power.
As far back as 1871 the German Govern ment provided for an Imperial gold coinage, and in July, 1873, by further decree, it demonetized silver, which, prior to 1871, had been the exclusive legal-tender coin of Germany. The decree empowered the Govern ment to call in all the outstanding silver, and to purchase gold therewith. The Latin Union, which consists of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece, which had silver coinage, at a later day, to avoid having the silver of Germany rushed in upon them agreed to limit the sum of their silver coin age annually. The fame of the Nevad mines, added to these hostile legal measures produced a panic in silver. That is reated an extraordinary demand for gold to supply Germany, and, no official publication of the amount of gold needed being made the wildest speculations were circulated Germany had nothing to offer in exchang for gold but her discarded silver, and th holders of the gold demanded an unpreced dented advance in silver. Silver, which had been selling at 60 and 59 pence per ounce, fell in London, under the demand for gold, until in 1856 it had fallen as low as 47 pence per onnce. Soon after there was a recovery and the ruling price in London has average from 54 to 56 perce per ounce. It was thought that the price would return to its old standard, and why it has not done so is explained pretty satis-factorily by the *Economist*. When the price of silver in gold declined, the German Government suspended its sales, devoting its transactions to recoinage of its silve into the new denominations, of which it has put out \$98,000,000 of subsidiary silver From 1873 to 1876 there was imported from Germany into England only \$26,000,000 of silver; but from June, 1876, to May, 1877, there have been imported \$50,000,000 of silver. In June, 1876, the British Consul at Bremen estimated that the German Government had about \$103,000,000 of silver. Over \$50,000,000 of this has been disposed of and there are strong reasons for assuming that the bulk of it has been sold. At the same time, this extraordinary supply of silver has been to some extent balanced by the falling off of exports from the United States The excess of exports of silver from this country in 1876 was \$17,386,000, which was \$500,000 less than in 1875, \$6,250,000 les than in 1874, and \$9,500,000 less than in 1873 The excessive production of the United States, of which so much was expected and which contributed to the silver panic has proved to be imaginary, the export having

In regard to the distribution of silver, the same paper records the fact that, during the four years ending April, 1876, the amount of silver taken by India from England was \$21,000,000: the amount taken by India du ing the eleven months ending March, 1877. was \$53,000,000, and the exports to Chine have also increased. Commenting on these facts, the Economist says:

The rejected silver of Germany has thus foun adequate, and, as we have always held, a natu an adequate, and, as we have always held, a natu-ral outlet, and the most interesting portion of this return is that which treats of the effects upon trade and prices iv. India of this great stream of new sil-ver that has been attracted to it. Great though the influx has been, it has apparently become merged in the enormous stock of silver previously accur lated without perceptibly increasing its volum Such, at any rate, is the conclusion at which such, at any rate, is the conclusion at which the Indian Government has arrived, after a careful investigation into the variations from January, 1873, to February last in the wholesale prices of the staple commodities in the Indian markets. The tables which set forth the results of the inquiry show that the prices of the imports are generally lower at the end of that resided that at the headrants. imports are generally lower at the end of that period than at the beginning, while as regards the exports, although the prices of many articles, such as jute, rice, silk, tea, and wheat, exhibit a con-siderable rise, these have undoubtedly been sub-ject to special influences unconnected with the movements of silver which have enhanced their values. A comparison of the prices of these com modities in the London market would, we think modities in the London market would, we think, show somewhat similar variations, and while we should hesitate fully to sdopt the opinion that "the tables do not appear to indicate any decrease in the value of silver," we certainly fail to find in them anything to show that there has been a marked diminution in its general parchasing power. The depreciation of silver has thus far been mainly, if not altogether, a depreciation of its gold value only, and that being so, the effect of the fail in the exchange has been, as we have frequently before showed it would be, to stimulate export and discourage imports.

xport and discourage imports. Here, then, we have the practical expla nation of the silver question,—that there has been no substantial change in the value or purchasing power of silver, so far as re-lates to all other forms of property and commodities; that there has been such a rise in gold when demanded in exchange for silver that the latter has diminished in value for making that exchange. The extraordinary demand by Germany for \$300,-000,000 of gold, to be purchased with silver caused such a comparative scarcity of the gold as to diminish the relative value of the silver. We have now the further explana tion that the silver sold by Germany has found its way to India, where it has been absorbed without producing any inflation. The German stock may be said to have become measurably exhausted; so much of it as remains to be sold will follow the rest in due time to India, and the market will only be supplied by the ordinary products of the mines, which are less than in 1873, when the American dollar was worth 103 in gold. soon, therefore, as the remainde of the German silver shall have been sold and shipped to India and China the price of silver will again advance towards its former relative proportion. The remonetization of silver in the United States will accomplish that end speedily. The consumption of \$25,000,000, and the authorization of \$25,000,000 more for subsidiary coin,

payments—the nation discovered that some-body had secretly demonstized silver, and had prohibited its coinage. Had that law not been secretly put on the statute-book, the United States could have furnished a liberal market for the silver product, and con-verted into dollars at least a hundred mill-ions of silver, which would have remained here, and which would have kept down the rise in gold by keeping the value of the silver up. The whole disturbance in the value of the two metals has amounted to a "corner" in gold, and our Government has blindly and ignorantly contributed to make that corner profitable, to the great loss of the country, and to the compli

A NEW BAILWAY PROJECT.

It has been some years since we have heard of any project for a new trunk line connecting the West and the seaboard. The Grangers had their scheme for building a double-track freight railroad at Government expense, but that seems to have subsided along with the Granger movement as a whole. The Baltimore & Ohio quietly and unostentatiously built their Chicago connec tion out of their surplus earnings, and have been reaping a large benefit from it not-withstanding the obstinate railroad wars that have prevailed since they have had it. And now Boston is reported as having becom infected with the notion that it should have a direct line to the West, which of course means Chicago. And it is further estimated that this can be secured by an investment of \$15,000,000, and by utilizing certain local lines, the control of which is included in the sum mentioned. A Boston correspondent writing to the Springfield Republican says that the scheme con templates a subscription of \$5,000,000 by the City of Boston, \$5,000,000 more from the Boston capitalists, and the additional \$5,000,000 from British capitalists, who say they will go into it to this extent if the remainder is forthcoming. The project is to include what is known as the Tunnel line, Gen Rupr's Western connection between the Massachusetts line and Utica, and an old survey of the Buffalo branch of the New York & Oswego Road between Utica and Buffalo, reaching the West by the Canada routes. In absorbing such roads as are already paying, the proposition is to protect them by preferring their stock at 7 or 8 per cent. This is the project as stated; how much or little there is to it we cannot say.

Of course Chicago has only good wishe for the enterprise. The more the merries when it comes to railroad outlets to the ses board. While there have been a good many demonstrations of Mr. ADAMS' doctrine tha competition means combination in the railroad business, it is evident that the interest of Eastern cities are so diverse, and the differ ence in the cost and management of the trunk lines so great, that already combina tion is a difficult matter among existing trunk lines, and, when effected, does not las long. So Chicago and the West will con template Boston's new trunk-line with scren ity, and expect more benefit than damage from it, if it shall ever be completed. Springfield Republican is "bearing" the movement, and seeks to make the people believe that their interests are in the way of manufacturing, and that they will scarcely promote these interests by assisting Great Britain in obtaining cheap breadstuffs by means of a new competing railway. It

The true life of modern commerce is to be sought not in the traffic which passes over a given point, but in that which naturally gathers there or is distributed from there. What makes Chicago great is the grain and hog products which naturally come to that mart for distribution to the world; San Francisco is built up by the bullion, the wheat, and other agricultural productions of her tributary region; New Orleans is made great by the sugar and centre of their distribution. Everything which contributes to the harmonious development of New England manufactures contributes to the magniare not working very effectively to this end. We are taxing local freights to the relief of the producer and consumer of American breadstuffs, both parties being a thousand or more miles away, and

uite able to take care of themselves.

This argument, without going into its merits, may have some influence in defeat ing a municipal subscription, but it will scarcely reach the railroad and steamship owners, and the capitalists who will only a into a new railroad, if at all, because the believe it will prove a profitable investment The force of the argument may also be offset to some extent in its municipal bearings by local pride and the ruling desire of Boston to get as much of New York's trade as it can At all events, Chicago has nothing to do but sit quietly and wait. All railroads naturally lead to Chicago, and Boston must judge for itself whether it wants a direct and independent connection with Chicago, such as New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore en-

The English people are just now in a state of agitation over two books, the appearance of which has caused as much excitement as the passage of the Russians over the Danube. One of these books is a reprint of an obscure American work, amplifying and supplement ing the Malthusian theory by giving specifi instructions for the prevention of procrea-tion by physical means, and Mr. BBADLAUGH, the well-known agitator, and Mrs. Annu BESANT have been condemned with fine and imprisonment for issuing and circulating it. The jury found the defendants guilty, not of any corrupt motive in publishing the book, but because it was calculated to deprave public morals. It is a little singular that while the book in its original form is almost unknown in this country, it has had an enor-mous circulation in England, although it has been out but a very short time, over 200,000 copies having been sold. The defendant argued that it was no worse than scores of medical books. The argument, however, is a weak one in many respects. The medical books are written in such technical style that they are unintelligible to the majority of readers, and they are intended for practitioners. The offense in this case lies in the us that has been made of the book. That it is intended to debauch public morals there is no doubt, whatever may have been Mr. Bran-LAUGH's and Mrs. BESANT'S motives. The book having this tendency, they have made every effort to give it as wide a circulation as possible. They have virtually thrust their book into the hands of young men and wom-en, and into families, with the knowledge that it must vitiate the imagination, uproo virtuous sentiment, and encourage licen tiousness, for the purpose of establishing their theory of the good offices of sterility, and to make disobedience to the Scriptural command to increase and multiply general instead of exceptional. The London Times aptly says, and all proper people will agree with it:

proprieties surrounding the first laws of Nature and the domestic hearth on the other, we are giad to find that this well-intentioned pair are not held to have established a right to dictail new rules of action and new rules of existence to a reluctant and, as it feels, an insulted world.

The second book is quite as objectionable,

perhaps even more so. It is called "The Priest in Absolution," and has been printed by a Ritualistic society of clergymen as a manual for priests in receiving confession, based upon one in use in the Roman Catholic Church. The questions which it requires the priest to ask of wives, maidens, girls, and boys are so grossly indelicate on the chand, and, on the other, such an outraged violation of the relations of home and the most secred confidences of the hearthstone, that the book has raised a storm of indignation throughout all England, notwithstan ing it has been compiled by a society clergymen. Both the House of Lords at Commons have commenced discussion of the matter, and the Society for the Prevention of Vice is moving to prevent its circulation. It is very evident that, if this conspiracy against the public morals succeeds,—if a priest is allowed to apply a thumbscrew to the concience and to interfere with the modesty of outh and the delicate secrets of married ife,-it will not be without a struggle against such mental and moral tyranny. The Lonpeople, and sounds the following warning to the Church:

They do not care what arguments may be incible in excuse for it. A long time ago they had ome centuries' experience of it, and they see at ave none of it. They will have it at no price : an there is no institution they would not sacrifice, no system they would not repudiate, if it became the home and the protection of such practices. If this Society cannot be suppressed among the clergy, rough times may be expected for the Church of

With such a state of feeling existing among the English people, there is little danger that this peculiar style of confession will make serious headway. The average Briton, who has a distinct notion of his per onal rights, will probably settle the ques so far as his own family is concerned, by such a display of brawn and muscle as discourage any pursuit of the prurient and filthy inquiries any further in that family.

A NEW ANNEXATION PROJECT. In the dog-days editors' thoughts turn heavily to dull topics. This being the case, it is not surprising that Mr. Stoney should revert to his hobby of responsible govern ment with the mercury in the eighties and nineties. He has turned his hobby in a new direction, preferring to ride on the road which happens to be most traveled, and where he is likely to attract most attention. Just now this is the road to annexation. Mr BLAINE, it will be remembered, while deouncing an annexation of Mexican territory which nobody dreams of, was good enough to say that he would interpose no objections to the annexation of Canada. But Mr. STOREY does not propose to accept the situation off-hand in this way, but insists that, if there is to be any annexation, it mus be an annexation of the United States to Canada, and not that of Canada to the United States. Though this would be the absorbing of the greater by the lesser, Mr. STOREY hold it to be the true policy, for reasons which h sets forth in part as follows:

The Constitution of Canada is the best political Constitution of an Anglo-Saxon people that exists on the whose earth. The Constitution of the United States is without exception the worst political Constitution of an Anglo-Saxon people that was ever devised or set up in the world. The Constitution of Canada is a responsible Republic. The Constitution of this country is an irresponsible elective monarchy. To propose the annexation of elective monarchy. To propose the annexation of Canada to America is to propose that the Canadians shall give up the best Republican Constitution in the world for that of an elective monarchy, with all its inherent causes and inevitable infamies of the spoils disease grown caronic.

will never assent to such a proposition.

They would be perfect idiots to do so.

But, on the other hand, to propose the annexation of America to Canada is to propose that the ation of America to Canada is to propose that the Americans shall give up their irresponsible elective monarchy, with its inherent and incurable spoils system, for the most perfect Republican Constitution on earth. The professional spoils machine demagogues of this country will not assent to that. Perhaps a majority of our people who do not seek to live by office-hunting are not yet ready to assent to tt. But they are getting ready. Should the growth of opinion in this country favorable to the institution of a responsible government be as vigorous during the next ten years as it has been during the preceding decade, the American people may be ready to say to their Canadian kindred: Let this people, already one in blood, in history, and in people, already one in blood, in history, and in character, become politically one by the annexa-tion of America to Canada.

Mr. Storrey out-Herods Herod in his new

devotion to English Toryism. Canada's Government consists of a Parliament chosen by the people, and an Executive appointed by the Queen of England to act as her agent. It follows, therefore, that, in proposing to annex the United States to Canada, Mr. STOREY proposes that the United States shall likewise be governed as a province of Great Britain, either under an Executive appointed for Canada, or an independent Governor General likewise appointed by the ruling monarch of Great Britain. Shades of GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICE HENRY, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the rest of the fore fathers, think of this! In the Centennis year of our independence, too! The degen erate grandsons and great-grandsons of the heroes of the Revolution are asked volun-tarily to submit themselves to the grand-daughter of George III., whose yoke was wrenched off a hundred years ago. Was it for this that the tea was emptied into Boston harbor? Was it for that JEFFERSON wrote (or copied?) the decla ration that all men are free and equal? Was it for this that the glorious American tariff was erected, in imitation of the Chinese wall, to shut out the competition of British pau per labor? Was it for this that we held the Philadelphia International Exhibition partly at Government expense? Was it for this that the Washington monument was started, in the fond hope that future generations of

lowest clodhopper in the Dissenting Church. It is a pleasant item to note, therefore, that free men might "chip in" and finish it? Perish the thought! Of course, Mr. Stormy means this and nothing else, and the Queen of England would add to her title of Empress the posyard. sessions of America as well as those of India There would be no other way of bringing about the annexation of the United States to Canada and the realization of the responsible system of Government. The English system for the Executive to appoint a Cabine at the dictation of the ruling majority of the popular House of Parliament, and it is a mere This system extends to Canada; the Governor-General, being a permanency like the Crown of which he is the representative and agent, accepting the caucus nominations of the ruling party; and the change of Ministry following the change of majorities. But the United States could not adopt this system and retain its own system of electing a President, which Mr. Storr calls an "elective monarchy." A President is elected by a par-ty for a fixed term, and selects his Cabinet mainly from members of that party, and up-

quit that party and go over to the opposing party, in order to select a Government in harmony with the majority in the House of Representatives, would be regarded as political treason under our system; and wherever the attempt has been made it has resulted fatally to the person making it, The French have tried this mongrel system in their Constitution, and already there is so serious a hitch that it threatens the safety of the Republic. Still, the Americans could scarcely be expected to agree upon a hereditary monarchy, or determine any other line of personal succession which would establish the permanent executive necessary to the English system. And, in order to get over this difficulty, Mr. Storky seriously proposes that the United States be annexed to Canada, so that we may be governed as a British

to the principle of Responsible Government that passes all bounds.

Mr. Storer and his subordinates do not seem to agree very well in the matter sympathizing with England; for while Mr. Storex advises subordination to British rule on the editorial page and in prose, Mr. Frs-ERTY uses the local page and the chime of verse to denounce American toadyism to Great Britain, and to call Col. FORREST an "Irish Turk" because that gentleman in-dulged in a harmless imitation of Father PROUT'S French. It is sad when associate on the same newspaper disagree, but the struggle for and against England in the Chicago Times will be watched with considerable interest by the friends of both Mr. Fra ERTY and Mr. STOREY; betting men are offering the odds that Ireland will be eman-cipated before the United States shall become a British Province, notwithstanding STORKY is the principal and FINERTY only a subordinate in the *Times* office.

THE ENGLISH BURIALS BILL

In this country, where men of all shades of religious belief, Protestant, Catholic Jew, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Pagan, or Nothingarian, may sleep side by side in the graveyard, not interfering with each other through the long ages of the future, nor even prejudicing the resurrection, it will strike the reader as a little curious that i was not until the 24th of June, in the year of our Lord 1877, that the English House Lords decided there was no contamination to a dead member of the Established Church from the corpse of a Dissenter. On that day, the Peers, by a vote of 127 against 116, adopted a resolution offered by Lord Haz-BOWBY, in direct opposition to the Government, by which persons who object to the burial service of the Church of England are allowed to bury their relatives and friends in churchyards "with such Christian and orderly religious services as they may think fit, or without any religious services." The bill will now go before the House of Commons with redoubled authority, having the indorsement of the Peers in its favoran indorsement all the more weighty because the Peers are stanch friends of the Church; and, as one of the English papers says "Their vote ought to be accepted as a friendly warning that, whatever interests the Church may have to defend, it is not in the church yard and over the grave that she can safely maintain them." There is abundant room for congr

the English people that even at this late day the House of Lords has made a concession to progressive ideas, and that the petrified and fossilized notions of the clergy have been crushed at last by the sense of justice that characterizes the English people. It matters very little to the Dissenter, after he is gone, where his bones repose; but it is not a comfortable thought to the Dissenter while living to think that he will be denied admission to the churchyard of his native village after death, nor is it pleasant to his surviving relatives to be obliged to pack him off into some vacant corner. We all like companie while alive, and, although compa after death is of a very poor sort, still almo every person would prefer to be buried with others, and to associate as a ghost with other ghosts miscellaneously, just as he in his life time associated with his fellows. There is no good reason why such a desire should not be gratified. There being no fashions or forms. no responsibilities or obligations, no creeds or beliefs in the graveyard, my lady being reduced to the same dire extremities as her scullion, and the clay of the Peer being of no better, and not half such good material, as that of the peasant, there should not be the slightest bar to a free association in this most democratic of all our institutions. The discrimination is an injustice and an offense to personal pride. The Dissenter may be satisfied to allow the Churchman his own course through life, and not complain of his lack of sympathy and religious association, and he might not complain of the discrimination after death under certain circumstances. If, for instance, it were certain that the Churchman would rise the day be fore the Dissenter, and in whiter robes; if it were sure that he would have a choice corner set apart for him in Heaven, play upon an extra golden harp, and be allowed a superior pattern of wings; if, in fact, heavenly existnce were so ordered that he would never be obliged to come in contact with a Diss it would not be inappropriate to prevent the contact in the period between his departure from earth and his arrival at the Golden

the House of Lords, representing the aris-tocracy and nobility of England, has so decisively recognized the equality of the grave The World is somewhat ahead of the Herok at present in the matter of assaulted corre spondents, the game standing in its favor by score of 1 to 0. It is not certain that Mr. STILL World's correspondent at Rutland had an addi World's correspondent at Rutland had an addi-tional head put on him while he was compassed about with a great crowd of witnesses. If the World had half the journalistic acuteness of the Hernid, it would long ere this have published a war map of Rutland, and pointed out to the stalwart brother-in-law who put a head on its young man that that twin relic of barbarism, a brother-in-law, could not override or mussle the wheels of the current of advancing civiliza-tion.

Gates: but such is not the case. However

a live Churchman may compare with a live

Dissenter, a dead Churchman is no better

than a dead Dissenter or a dead Hottentot,

for any practical purposes. The roses that are fertilized by the mold of the one are no

redder than those that spring from the other, and the extreme High Churchman's clay may

just as likely stop a bung-hole as that of the

tee observer went down to Mount Carmel the other day, armed with a portentous list of questions concerning the natural history and habits of tornadoes. Accosting a prominent citizen whose property had been dispersed over

the high and noty name of science from what direction the tornado approached, its rate of velocity, its shape, whether the current of shoot revolved in the same direction as the hands of a watch, and several other questions of a similar nature. The citizen of Mount Carmei rated upon him for a few moments, spat reflective "Stranger, if you had been sitting on front stoop, and suddenly seen a brazen, whirlwind scooting along like a fast-mail train which was a year behind time, and the part thing you knew your wife was saling over the Third Presbyterian Church, and your house had taken unto itself wings and flown unto the uttermost parts of the earth, you wouldn't be such an irretrievable by-and-large idiot as to go and ask whether things flew round from left to right, or vice versa." So saving, he fell and his wife opened the door for him, she en-claimed, "O, ELIAKIN, there has been another tornado, and you got caught in it!" Province under a Governor-General appointed by the British Crown. Here is devotion

With nothing but her scandals to rec her, Brooklyn naturally howls with delight over fresh evidence of her superiority in outshining the world in the rottenness of her social system. The VERDER case, which develops some of the most repulsive and disgusting details of B lyn social life, is looked upon as a sweet me and every encouragement is shown the biga contending parties to air their grievances. First VERDER charged her husband with borrid bratality and revolting immorality, and he is now ready to reply, showing that she is not especially better than he, but he avoided saying so before on account of his children. Thus do Brooklyn's

There is a disposition manifested amo There is a disposition manifested among per-tain vulgar people to heap abuse on Col. J. R. C. FORREST, and sneer at his poetry. We would advise the Colonel to pay no attention to them. It might be well for him to rest a few years, and then blaze upon the world again, after the established custom of great poets; but if he is contemplating an answer to his enemies, he will risk in a controversy what he has won already. It is said that Vicrok Hugo is preparing an answer to Col. Formest when the latter shall ess him an ode, after TENNYSON.

Since the establishment of the free baths in New York, infant mortality has decreased nearly one-third. It is discovered that ample applications of salt water are among the best remedies for the ills to which the first year of baby life is heir. This fact, isolated from the great benefits derived by older people, is encouraging the au-thorities to extend the facilities, and a single umber of new baths have been constructed to ecommodate the poorer classes.

There is one BESCHER who does not p to be led into temptation, and, to avoid it, has buried himself in the depth of the forest. He is a half-brother of HENRY WARD, and has civilization, where no woman can reach to mo-lest or make him afraid.

The "mutuality" of Mr. FRANK MOULTON'S friendship is sadly impaired, and the plous se-males of Plymouth Church roll their eyes in ecstasy as the leonine Frank remarks that he is sorry he "ever left BEBCHER for such a d-d

His Holiness the Pope still celebrates in standing, and there is no indication that he will die at present. Several hundred cords of extra superfine obituary notices can now be had cheep at the various newspaper offices the the country.

For the first time, the Indians are shead of the troops in a pursuit.

PERSONAL.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Glads are rival candidates for the Lord Red Glasgow University this year.

A Holland Club, composed of persons who admire Mr. J. G. Holland and his writings his been organized at Sunderland, Mass., with twenty five members.

It is a pleasure to hear that a certain gree Rnglish poet, whose identity is mysteriously veil-ed, is endeavoring to cure himself of the habit of opium-smoking.

The friends of Jules Michelet are about to and a subscription has been opened in provide funds for the purpose.

Jeff Davis, it is said, will severely criticis in his memoirs the policy of Gen. Joseph E. Johaston, and will charge upon him the responsibility for the non-pursuit of the Federal force into Washington at the first Buil-Run.

The Lippincotts printed 100 copies of Alger's "Life of Forrest" in two volumes quarto targe paper, uncut edges, and bound in cloth The engravings are proof before letter. Only fift copies are offered for sale, and the price is \$20. Col. Dawkins, late of the British Cold

stream Guards, now on the half-pay list, has been occupying his leisure moments by writing a pamphlet defamatory of the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the army. An effort will The new chief of staff of the Co

of the Turkish army at the Danube is Ferik Azie Pasha. He is only 42 years of age. At the outset of his career he served with an infantry regiment in Austria. Afterwards he was attached to the artillery of the Prussian Guard. He married a native of Berlin, and passed six years in military studies in that city.

native of Berlin, and passed six years in military studies in that city.

The Baltimore American is puzzled by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's statement that when a woman begins to speak in her country you may hear a pin drop. Some have supposed she had reference to the female custom of attempting to carry a clothes-pin-between the teeth, and at the same time hold a conversation with the neighbor's wife over the fence.

"Lennie Lune" thinks the trial of Dec. "Jennie June" thinks the trial of Brad

laugh will secure him the seat in Parlisment for which he has long been striving. "God bless him," said an enthusiastic bystander, "he is the knightliest man in England." During the progress of the suit Mr. Bradlaugh has lost his wife, who whom exhibited talent as a speaker.

Bowen has filled out his slate, it seems, Bowen has filled out his slate, it seems, and proposes to make Blaine President and Chamberlain Vice-President in 1880. In the event of the election of this ticket, the Cabinet will be composed of other friends of Bowen, the Northera Pacific will get its appropriation, and the piedges of Bowen's newspaper will be at last redeemed. May the poor clergymen live to see the time!

Artemus Martin, of Eric, Pa., upon whom

Artemus Martin, of Erie, Pa., upon whom the degree of A. M. was conferred by Yale College at the last commencement, is a market gardener, who sells vegetables in the streets of Erie twice a week. He is a regular contributor to several of the best-known foreign and American educational publications, and has a methematical library of several hundred volumes at his modest home. He is self-educated.

is self-éducated.

In dedicating the Cathedral at Garden City which Mrs. Stewart has buflt as a memorial of her husband, Alexander T. Stewart, every Epicopal clergyman in the Diocese, save three, whom sickness kept away, was present. The attendance is estimated by those having charge of the dedicatory services to have numbered 10,000. Six hundred wardens and vestrymen were in the procession, representing every parish on Long Island. Mrs. Stewart has presented the Cathedral to a corporate body known as "The Cathedral of the Incarnation." and it is to form a part of Blahop Littlejohn's Diocese.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has apparently gained nothing by discharring one proof-reader and hiring.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has apparently gainous nothing by discharring one proof-reader and hiring another. The last letter from Mr. Smalley contains a number of shocking errors, which will make the author writhe in anguish when he sees them. He is made, for instance, to use the expression "correct into uncertainties" for "convert into certainties"; "nightmires" for "convert into certainties"; "nightmires" for "nightmares"; "depreciated" for "deprecated"; "subjects in which " for "subjects on which "; "pext conservative body "justice" for "most conservative body "justice" for "Lord Chief Justice"; "hed-way" for "best way"; and, worst of all,

CRIMINAL

Downfall of th Gang of

The Outlaws

His Persistent sination of

Three of the Bron

Arrest of a Man

THE UND GRAYSON, Ky., July Guards, with volunte mer company of Pete lage, marched from O o'clock to the strongs Tygart Creek. Up to been reported. Geor sons-in-law, and oth twenty or twenty-fi wholesale course of h of Carter, Lewis, and past, with agencies Indiana for disposing Indiana for disposing so formidable that to resist, and feared to arrest. The control of the con

of the time. Richards, in his house swarming human figures, judie parted. The Stamper the Underwoods sin: Last week they had a arrest of the whole is stealing. Marshal Br with the assistance of brooks garty, and fistrongly fortified in a Tygart treek. The port-helds and drove is special Dispersions. GRAYSON, Ky., J Underwood gang surr having decamped.

A MURDE Special Disposition Indianapolis, Ind. Durbin, of Hensley T. was in Hissouri pros he started with W. which time his wh a week after h with Durbin. Ma-body, evidently mand that he ha no doubt that he has pointed to Durbin, as old home in Johnson ed Satorday last by Johnson Codniy, in Bates County, Mo. murdered man were also a dog that had parties left. White once by the broths others, and surrend tites.

THE DEADW OMAHA, Neb., Ju Wyoming, states the Deadwood sta-held for identifications an escaped convic-tiary, and is one of West. Another man

GRANDSON NEW York, July Grand Jury to-day young woman name wards Barker was guilty, was remands CAL

Her Wheat-Yle The following Grain-Circular for SAN PRANCISCO, wheat carried over is uniformly light, feel disposed to ho speculative holder comes around they by the middle or sn has generally par rarely that 20,000 t amount so sca

tion.

We entered the than say 10,000 to maining; but with that California has favorable; abundad large area of land before the winter, ahow for volunteer moisture to enable exceptional bread wheat. The ye spring was unus May passed by with it was in no way we gerated notions of pression was quil gerated notions of pression was quit, 000, 000 of toss would export 800, by very conservationagined that we We shipped six here the great menced. The property of the prices now manded by grower of ships and freightly, the opinion tonnais, when in plied. Between it magnificent oppor passed without protases for early de. By July, when we for choice descriptions of the market openses of the prices of the market opposed without protases for early de. By July, when we for choice descriptions of the market opposed without protases for early de. By July, when we for choice descriptions of the market opposed without protases for early de. By July, when we for choice descriptions of the protection of the protectio

By July, when we for choice descrip August to \$1.524 time, were selling line of vessels are at v

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THE OFFICES.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HAYES' POLICY APPROVED BY GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—A private letter

from abroad received here to-day from a distin-guished officer who is a personal friend of Gen. Grant says that the latter is taking deep interest

Grant ways that the latter is taking deep interest in the present political situation here; that his sympathies are with President Haves; and that among his friends he invariably speaks in support of Mr. Hayes, and approves and defends his policy. These declarations of Gen. Grant to his friends are represented to be of a very earnest and coroial nature.

REVENUE PROM SPIRITS.

The receipts from distilled spirits from all sources the last facal year were \$57,700,000, against \$55,462,000 for the year 1870.

The difficulty between the United States and Venezuela has been amicably settled, the Government of Venezuela having formally withdrawn its note of the 28th of January to Minister Russell, which was the occasion of his departure from Caracas. Such questions as remain will now be treated by friendly conference and discussion,

CARTER COUNTY, KY.

Origin of the Insurrection in that Region Report of the Killing of Thirteen Men.

cience from what ched, its rate of estions of a similar unt Carmel gazed his coat, and replied; his coat, and replied; een eitting on your ly seen a bruzen, flery ng like a fast-mail and time, and the next was sailing over the d flown unto the ut-h, you wouldn't be d-large idiot as to go w round from left to

scandals to recommend howls with delight over periority in outshining develops some of the sting details of Brook-pon as a sweet morsel, it is shown the high their grievances. Mrs.

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ted 100 copies of half-pay list, has been ments by writing a Duke of Cambridge,

of age. At the outset an infantry regiment was attached to the Guard. He married a

atement that when a her country you may emposed she had ref-

the trial of Bradseat in Parliament for striving. "God bless bystander, "he is the " During the progress has lost his wife, who

his slate, it seems, President and Cham-880. In the event of a Cabinet will be com-newen, the Northern ation, and the piedges be at last redeemed.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Downfall of the Great Underwood Gang of Horse-Thieves.

The Outlaws at Last Steal from 'he Wrong Citizen.

His Persistent and Courageous Assassination of the Desperadoes.

Three of the Deadwood Highwaymen Brought to Justice.

Arrest of a Man Guilty of a Dark Murder in Missouri.

THE UNDERWOOD WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAYSON, Ky., July 9.—The Covington Light-Grayson, Ky., July 9.—The Covington Light-Guards, with volunteers from Grayson, of the for-mer company of Peter Brown, Marshal of the vil-lage, marched from Olive Hill this morning at 4 o'clock to the stronghold of the Underwoods, on Tygart Creek. Up to noon no engagement had been reported. George Underwood, with his sons, sons-in-law, and other relatives, to the number of twenty or twenty-five, have been engaged in a wholesale course of horse-stealing in the Counties of Carter, Lewis, and Rowan for fifteeen years past, with agencies in Tennessee, Missouri, and wholesale course of horse-stealing in the Counties of Carter, Lewis, and Rowan for fifteeen years past, with agencies in Tennessee, Missouri, and Indiana for disposing of them. They have become so formidable that neighbors generally feared to resist, and when indicted officers feared to arrest. Two weeks ago, Stampers, of Lewis County, lost two horses, which were traced to the farm of Penland, one of Underwood's gang. Stampers notified him to return them within a given time. or hold himself responsible for the theft. When the time elapsed without the return of the horses, Penland was shot in the thigh one evening when sitting on his porch. A week afterwards, while resting on his crutch at his door, he was shot again and killed. Old Underwood, on the occasion of the first shooting, visited Penland, and, on his return homeward, was shot with alugs in the shoulders, peck, and head. He is not dead yet. His son, George L. Underwood, was shot three times a few days afterward, one of the wounds being through the stomach. It is supposed he cannot live. On the other hand, the Underwood gang, in revenge, shot and killed Tom Glover and young Timmony with Stampers. Squire Glover and Bob Holbrook were also shot, but very slightly injured, while working in the fields. All shooting on both sides has been from ambush. The Underwoods recently levied on the Richards family for commissary stores, and, on being refused, ordered them to leave the country within a given time. At the end of the time, Richards, inding the woods surrounding his house swarming with mysteriously fitting human figures, judiclously packed up and departed. The Stampers have been keeping close to the Underwoods since the opening of the fray. Last week they had warrants issued here for the arrest of the whole party on a 'charge of horse-stealing. Marshal Brown undertook to serve them, with the assistance of a small posse and the Holbrooks party, and found Underwood's eighteen strongly fortified in a one-half story log house on Tygart Croek. The Underwoods fir

A MURDERER ARRESTED. A MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Last April John
Durbin, of Hensley Township, Johnson Co., Ind.,
was in Missouri prospecting for land. On the 17th
he started with W. L. White, of Bates County,
Mo., in White's wagon, on a short trip, since
which time his whereabouts have been unknown,
until recently. The body of White was found in a
creek within a few miles of his house about
a week after his departure in company
with Durbin. Marks of violence on White's
body, evidently made with a heavy club, left with Durbin. Marks of violence on White's body, evidently made with a heavy club, left no doubt that he had been murdered. Suspicion pointed to Durbin, and he was finally traced to his old home in Johnson Courây, where he was arrested Saturday last by James H. Pudney, Sheriff of Johnson County, Ind., and J. C. Clark, Sheriff of Bates County, Mo. The horses and wagon of the mardered man were found in his possession, and also a dog that had followed the wagon when the parties left White's house. He was identified at once by the brothers of the mardered man and others, and surrendered to the Missouri authorities.

THE DEADWOOD HIGHWAYMEN.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

ONAHA, Neb., July 9.—A dispatch received here Oxana, Neb., July 9.—A dispatch received at military headquarters from Camp Stambaurh, Wyoming, states that a party of troops sent out for the purpose captured Bill Bevins. Frank Barker, and F. M. Womack, three of the gang who robbod the Deadwood stage-coach recently. They are beld for identification. Bevins, leader of the gang, is an escaped convict from the Laramie Penitun-tiary, and is one of the worst desperadoes in the West. Another man has been arrested at Cheyenne on charge of being connected with the gang.

GRANDSON BARKER INDICTED. NEW YORK, July 9.—Oakley S. Barker, grand-son of Commodore Vanderbilt, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for stealing jewelry from a young woman named Lizzie Weeks. Shortly after wards Barker was arraigned, and pleading not guilty, was remanded for trial.

### CALIFORNIA.

Her Wheat-Yield-Friedlander's Annual
Grain-Circular.
sin Francisco Alfa.
The following is from Mr. I. Friedlander's

Grain-Circular for the cereal year just closed: San Francisco, June 30, 1877.—The stock of wheat carried over in California from year to year is uniformly light. However much farmers may feel disposed to hold (and they are really our only speculative holders), when the month of May comes around they commence to "clean up," and by the middle or end of June the wheat in the State has generally passed into second hands. It is rarely that 20,000 tons are carried over, and that amount so scattered throughout the country that no concentration could be made of it for exporta-tion.

mas generally phased into seconds halms. It was rarely that 20,000 tons accurred the carried the amount so existered throughout the carried the same of it for exportation.

We entered the past crop year with not more than say 10,000 to 16,000 tons of old stock resthant California had ever reased. Every point was favorable; shundan rain properly distributed; a large area of land summer-failowed, and plant and the control of the carried that a sufficient of the carried that a surplus of the carried that a surplus of the carried that a surplus of 1,000,000 or ions would be reached; that we could fall short of 750,000 tons imagined that we could short of 750,000 tons imagined that we could s

ships, bearing full cargoes. Of these, 304, carrying 10, 492, 401 centals, went to Burops. Of these cargoes, over one-half were sent to ports of call, and were discharged in outlying parts of the British Islands; but some twenty-freed from were ordered direct to the Continent, and probably as many more will at the end find their way there from Cork and Falmouth. Liverpool took 112 California cargoes, direct, and a considerable additional number from ports of call. A few small cargoes of wheat were sent to Australia this year, one to the Cape of Good Hope, and two to South America. Outside of this our whole basiness was done with Europe.

During the same period our neighbors in Oregon exported sixty-seven cargoes, comprising in wheat and flour the equivalent of 1, 507, 722 centals of wheat, all of which but three were sent to Europe. We are now entering upon a new crop, and it may not be out of order while giving our best judgment as to its amount and quantity, to take a glance at the probable future of the market. The planting season was a most unpropitions one, very few districts in the State having been favored with sufficient moisture to enable the farmers to get their crops properly in the ground, while in many—and those some of the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit of plowing at all. Even the winter to admit the plant of the state th

RAILROADS.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association, which will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, will be of more than ordinary importance, as some of the roads belenging to the combination will be hauled over the coals for violating the compact. The road particularly charged with this offense is the Hannibal & St. Joe. which, it is stated, has for some time past given the bulk of its business to the Wabash line, which does not belong to the combination. This defection of the Hannibal & St. Joe Road has forced the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to look about for another connection, and, as stated a few days ago, the road has succeeded in making an arrangement by which it finds an outlet to Missouri River; points via the Kannas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Charges had been previously preferred against the Hamibal & St. Joseph for violating the pooling agreement, but every time the managers of the road went down on their knees and promised to do so no more, and each time they were magnanimously forgiven. This time, however, it will not get off as easily, as the Burlington & Quincy is now on the warpath and determined to withdraw from the pool, unless this road gives such guarantees as will prevent it from going back on the agreement hereafter. On the whole the pool has proved very beneficial to the roads belonging to it, and there is a desire on the part of most of the managers that it should be continued, though they agree that some additional legislation is necessary before it will work satisfactory to all concerned. Some are in favor of allowing the Hannibal & St. Joe to withdraw from the pool, while others would be no further cause for the former road violating the terms of the agreement. THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSO-

THE BURLINGTON AND THE LIVE-STOCK POOL.

Mr. W. B. Strong, General Superintendent, Mr.
C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent, and Mr. D. C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent, and Mr. D. W. Hitchcock, Western General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railrond, returned from their extended fishing tour to the West yesterday afternoon. The fish they have caught have not arrived yet, but it is understood that they will come on a special freight train in a few days. Mr. Strong was caught on his arrival by President Robert Harris, with whom he was closeted until late in the evening. Several complications have lately sprung up among the railroads which require action on the part of the managers of the Burlington Road, and to these the confab of last evening mostly related. The principal matter which requires the Burlington's attention is the live-stock question. As is already known, the roads leading East from St. Louis have formed a pool on live-stock shipments similar to the one in existence between the roads leading East from Chicago. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has been made a party to this pool, but the Burlington, which also has a line to St. Louis roil for it chooses to make such a fight, at will find a good ally and connection in the Michigan Central, which is much dissatisfied with the arrangement which stipulates that the rate from St. Louis to New York shall be but 5 cents more per 100 pounds than from Chicago, which is a discrimination in favor of St. Louis of 1 cents por 100 bounds. The managers of the various roads will be in this city Wednesday, when this matter will be discussed, and probably some further action taken. W. Hitchcock, Western General Passe

WASHINGTON.

The Bourbon Effort to Reopen the Presidential Question.

Pitkin Declares that He Has No Hand in the Business.

A Hitch Occurs in the Appointment of Assistant Treasurer for Chicago.

Amicable Settlement of Our Difficulties with Venezuela.

President Hayes' Policy Cordially Approved by

Gen. Grant. THE RETURNING BOARD.

WHO PROCURED THE RECENT INDICTMENTS.

Special Disputes to The Tribins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The indictment of the members of the Louisians Returning Board still continues to be the chief topic of discussion at the Capital. Glendy Burke, of New Orleans, who was appointed Mayor of that city by Gen. Canby during his command there, and who is now retired from business, is in Washington: Although not an active politician, he has since the War been Louisians, is well qualified to express an opinion of the recent proceedings in that State. He says that the indictment of Wells and Anderson has been brought about by the Bourbon wing of the Democracy, and that the Conservatives constitute the state of the state o

AN INFRACTION OF GOOD PAITH, AN INFRACTION OF GOOD FAITH, for which the Administration has just cause to complain. While no formal agreement was or could have been entered into between Gov. Nich-olls and the President's Commission that there should be no prosecution for past political offenses, it was fully understood that no such matters would be revived, and that the Republicans who had been governing the State since the War should be allowed immunity for anything of a political nature which they thing of a political nature which they had done. This, of course, didn't include Government or the people of this State shouldn's be prosecuted, or that an attempt should be made to recover moneys which had been stolen; but it did cover such cases as that of Wells and Anderson. Burke is very positive in the belief that al-though Wells and Anderson may be convicted on their trial, Gov. Nicholls will have the caurage to

prevent them from
BEING PUNISHED. He says that such proceedings as these will only hasten the division in the Democratic party in Louisiana, signs of which have already begun to be visible, and that when the con-test actually comes between the Conservatives and the Bourbons be has no doubt that the former will triumph, and will obtain and hold Orleans, reports a very great amprovement in that city since the withdrawal of the troops and the res-toration of peace in the State. He gives several examples to prove a

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE AND PROSPERITY. and among others mentions the recent sale of real property in New Orleans belonging to the Morgan estate. In every case he says the prices were very satisfactory, and considerably higher than could have been obtained for them a year or two ago. Besides this he reports the crop prospects throughout the State as exceedingly encouraging. The sugar crops promises to be better even than that of last year, promises to be better even than that of last year, and the cotton crop in the northern part of the State is unusually good. If the State can be allowed a season of political quiet, Burke is of the opinion that the improvement in the financial condition of the people within the next year or so will be very great.

what Pitkin says.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, is here, and has all sorts of terrible things to say about the Southern situation and his own intentions. He says that neither Packard nor himself are bent upon any deep-seated revence, but that as far as they can afford the Republican party legitimate redress they will not hesitate to do it. As to the accuration that Packard and himself were instrumental in securing the indictment of the Returning Board, Pitkin says it is an atrocious false-hood. "We have had nothing whatever to do with it. The Grand Jury is composed of Democrats, and the Judge, Whittaker, is a violent Democrat. I am satisfied the whole movement was instigated from New York in the Tilden interest. Moreover, I am led to believe that the original returns of the late election are to be promalgated in favor of Tilden and Nicholls." Pitkin declares it to be the purpose of the Democratic leaders in securing

A TRIAL OF THE RETURNING BOARD

den and Nichols. First accurace it to be the purpose of the Democratic leaders in securing A TRIAL OF THE RETURNING BOARD to discredit the members on the basis of such returns or parts of returns as they may choose to bring into court. As these returns are a part of the State archives now in their possession, they can use them in part or in whole at their option. Nicholis being in office does not close this resource, but Tilden's interests can be materially benefited by the procedure. Fitkin says that he has been in correspondence with what he calls genuine Republicans in the North, who have the courage to hold an opinion relative to a future policy. He denies that either he or Packard have any documents which involve Zach Chandler, Secretary Sherman, McCormick, or Garfield, Pitkin claims that the action of the lowa Convention is due to the influence of Gov. Packard. SENSATIONAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE RETURNING-

action of the lowa Convention is due to the influence of Gov. Packard.

SENSATIONAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE RETURNINGBOARD INDICTMENTS.

Telegram to the Cinconnait Commercial.

WASHINGTON. D. C., July 8.—Ex-Gov. John C.
Brown, of Tennessee, is Vice-President of the
Texas Pacific Railroad, and he recently made a
trip to Texas, looking after affairs. After concluding his business he went to Philadelphia to
have a consultation with Col. Thomas Scott, the
President of the road, after which he started home,
taking Washington en route, arriving here
Priday evening. While in Philadelphia
he met Mr Wayne MacVeagh, who
told him that he expected to be in Washington Saturday (last night), which fact Gov. Brown mentioned to several persons. On yesterday Gov.
Brown called on the President, and had a long interview with him. Out of these facts has grown an
immense sensation, viz.: 'The President is seriously alarmed at the indictment of the Lonisians
Returning Board, which he regards as a
violation of the terms of the adjustment in Lonisiana effected by the Commission of which Brown,
MacVeagh, and Hawley were members, and that
in his alarm he had telegraphed to these gentlemen to come here forthwith, with a view to devising a plan whereby the prosecution of tae indictments could be avoided. These gentlemen were to
arrive yesterday and te-day, and communication
would be opened at once with Gov. Nicholls."

Of course the story has no meril, except that it
was a sensation for an hour, if that gives it meril.
Gen. Hawley has not been telegraphed for, and
Gov. Brown was not telegraphed for. He came,
as stated, on private business. His cail on the
President was simply to pay his respects. In the
course of the entire interview Louislans was not
once referred to.

Mr. MacVeagh is coming heae on private business, and was not telegraphed for by the President.

The President is not seriously disturbed, at the
circumstance that the members of the Returning
Board have been indicted. He understands the
move very well, as do

THE WIND'S DOINGS.

the Grand Jury, because he thinks the effect will be to split the Democratic party in that State.

Packard's friends are quite positive that that gentleman could not possibly have connived at any plot like this for the antisfaction of his private grudge.

In this connection, the story that Packard will bring forth some evidences hitherto suppressed and particularly damaging to the Republican, is revived, as is perfectly natural under the circumstances. Pensaukee, Wis., Happens in the Way of a Tearing Hurricane.

> Which Element Levels Its Hotel, Mills. and Many of Its Dwellings.

Six Persons Killed Outright by Falling Walls and Flying Fragments.

List of the Dead and Wounded --- Damage in Other Places.

THE OFFICES.

LANGSTON AND THE RATTIAN MISSION.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Several prominent colored men, among them William E. Matthew, of Baltimore, J. W. Cromwell, proprietor of the People's Advocate, John H. Cook, and Dr. A. T. Augusta, of this city, have written a letter to Prof. J. M. Langston urging him not to accept the position of Minister to Hayti, recently offered him by the President. They say that the present is a period when the most important questions affecting the welfare of the colored race have to be considered, and that Prof. Langston, one of the most prominent and influential representatives of this people, owes it to them and to himself to remain in the country, where he can take an active part in the discussions that are sure to arise. In closing, the gentlemen who send the letter express the hope that the President may find some other position for Prof. Langston, the acceptance of which will not necessitate his departure from the country. Prof. Langston has informed Secretary Everts that he cannot accept the place.

THE CHICAGO SUB-TREASURERSHIP.

Gilbert's bond as Assistant-Treasurer at Chicago has not yet arrived. His commission will not be made out till the bond is received. Bangs is still Treasurer, and drawing the salary of the place. Secretary Sherman, at the time Bangs resigned, notified him it would be accepted when his successor had furnished his bond and qualified. There is little expection here now that Gilbert will obtain the office.

NO VACANCIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PENSAURES, Wis., July S.—A tornado passed over Pensaukee about 6:30 Saturday evening, destroying the Gardner House, mills, stores, and dwellings. The depot buildings were blown down, and the bridge moved about six to eight inches out of line. Six lives were lost at Pensaukee, and one up the river. The width of the tornado was not more than 1,000 feet, and was all over in about two minutes. The Northwestern Railroad Comtwo minutes. The Northwestern Railroad Company's property is damaged to the extent of about \$300.

about \$300.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

The names of the killed are L. Sonto, H. Baumgardner, Jr.; Albert, son of J. B. Blackborough.

Mrs. E. R. Chesley; infant of F. Farley, and infant of L. Sonto. The last named has not been

notified him it would be accepted when his successor had furnished/his bond and qualified. There is little expection here now that Gilbert will obtain the office.

NO VACANCES.

Assistant-Secretary McCormick caused the following notice to be posted up on the doors of the several bureans of the Treasury Department today: "No vacancies, and no applications received until further notice." The meaning of this notice is that the changes contemplated in the Treasury Department, as a result of a change in the administration of that branch of the Government, have nearly all been made. Hereafter the only appointments will be those which occur in the natural order of events. Of course, vacancies caused by death or removals for cause will be filled, and it is possible that one or two changes long contemplated may be made before the meeting of Courses. The pressure upon the Secretary of the Treasury for office during the last two months has, according to the testimony of old Treasury officials, been

GREATER HAN EVER BEFORE
since the Republican party first came into power in 1861. More than a thousand dismissals from this Department have been made during the past two years, and almost every one who has thus been thrown out of employment has applied for reinstatement. In addition to these, great numbers of new applicants, especially from the West and South, and from Virginia, Maryland. and the District of Columbia, have applied. In arranging almost all the new appointments that have been made in the Treasury Department, persons have been selected from candidates coming from the West and South.

APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINOTON, D. C., July 9.—Dwight T. Reed, of New York, has been promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Ex-Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, the newly-appointed Minister to Chili, has received his instructions, and will sail for his post on the 16th inst.

L. H. Scott, United States Consul at Chilnuahua, Mexico, is in Washington.

The impression prevails that the Cabinet session to-mo fant of L. Sonto. The last named has not been found yet.

The wounded are Albert Gaskey, broken shoulder and bruised in tace; Hermann Baumgardner, Sr., hurt in breast, leg broken, and cut in head; William Baptist, cut in head; George Pamber, cut in head; Martha Morrison, badly bruised; Mrs. L. Sonto, limb broken and badly cut; Mrs. F. Farley, generally bruised; boy and girl of E. R. Chesley, badly hurt in face; Mrs. Chapman, generally bruised; John Dinse, cut in face and hurt in breast. The wounded are doing well, and they will probbly all recover.

AN EYE-WITNESS' STORY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 8.—Memories of the GREEN BAY, Wis., July 8.—Memories of the hurricane of fire which swept away Peshtigo in 1871 were painfully revived here yesterday by the news that Peshtigo's neighbor, Pensaukee, had on the previous night been visited and demolished by a tornado. A party of over a hundred people went from here yesterday by the steamer Northwest, some to witness the rains, and others if possible to render assistance to the sufferers. Various rumors, more or less exaggerated, had been passed from mouth to mouth detailing startling freaks of the storm, but they were quite generally received. the storm, but they were quite generally received as exaggerations. The most painful of these but feebly indicated the havoc which mot the gaze of

Pensaukee was a prosperous lumbering town in Oconto County on the shore of Green Bay. For years she has been the most productive source of supply to the lumber yards of F. B. Gardner & Co., Chicago. The

icago. The PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE PLACE were the property of that Company, and consisted of a large saw-mill, a planing-mill, a grist-mill, and machine-shops. A perfect little gem of a hotel, a model of beauty and comfort, was erected

and machine-shops. A perfect little gem of a hotel, a model of beauty and comfort, was erected by F. B. Gardner a few years ago. It was of solid brick walls, finished elegantly, and supplied throughout with water apphances and gas-faxtures, and furnished in a luxurious manner rarely looked for outside the larger cities.

A tornado struck the place about a quarter of 7 o'clock Saturday night, destroying all these, together with most of the dwellings of the place and a large amount of valuable lumber.

SIX LIVES

were lost, and a largu number more or less seriously wounded. Fortunately the mills had all shut down about an hour before, and the large number of employes had gone to their homes, thus escaping what would otherwise have been certain death.

The fary of the wind can hardly be described. Some instances of its dreadful power are related. The manunch mills were laid flat like so many jack-straws; cows were lifted bodily and carried through the air for rods. Immense saw-logs were lifted out of the water and thrown high and dry on the bank. Lumber piles were scattered like dandellon gossamer. The steamer John Spry, lying in the harbor, was stripped and gutted, and the bare hall left with no ornament but its engine. Houses were carried into the streets, and others turned completely around. A man and child were successful to the river to drown. The brick walls of the hotel crumbled like dust, and the occupants miraculously secaped with their lives. The greater part of the building is left standing, but it is an unsightly wreck, and a good deal is left in a tottering condition. A large book of accounts was carried from the Company's store into the third story of the hotel and blown clean through a six-inch partition.

third story of the hotel and blown clean through a six-inch partition.

THE LOSS TO PROPERTY
can scarcely be estimated, though it will exceed \$100,000. The loss on the saw-mill is \$15,000; on planing-mill, \$8,000; on grist-mill, \$8,000; on store and goods, \$2,500; dwellings. \$5,000; the Company's barns, \$1,200; school-house, \$1,000; boats and scows, \$1,500. On the hotel the loss will not fall short of \$30,000. There was \$70,000 feet of choice lumber pled in the yards, most of which is totally destroyed. The two oridges which spanned the Pensaukee were carried away.

The number of killed is six, viz: Mrs. Chesley, a boy named Blackborough, Louis Sonto and child, Hermann Baumgarden, Jr., and a child of Frank Farley. Those
MOST SERIOUSLY INJURED
are Mr. and Mrs. Varley, Mr. Chesley and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farley, Mr. William Baptist, members of the Coleman family who occupied the hotel, and the engineer of the saw-mill, with his sister. Horses, cattle, and poultry are scattered in every direction, killed.
The tornado took in a number of small towns to the northwest of Peusankee, among them Coulardsville, Reventeen houses demolished, and a Beigran settlement totally destroyed.

Pensaukee was visited yesterday by thousands of people from neighboring towns, in most of which organized effort is being made to send relief to the sufferers.

Poughkeepers.

ritidled with musics bullets. One 300- pound should struck the turset of the Husser, penetrated the iron for two inches, and then rebounded. On the sade was hit twice by the same class of shot and with precisely the same result. The Poruviana now adopted a new mode of attack, first advancing on the Saah and then on the Amethyst but the superior speed and super's management of these health of the superior speed and super's management of the battle lasted for three hours. Then the Hussers slowly retired, the shell from the Amethyst having destroyed all the primers for the turset guna, and she headed toward the land, for which she had been maneuvering for some little time previously. The enemy did not astempt to that shots from the Hussers, and remaining about two miles from shore, evidently keeping watch over their brave antaronist. The Hussers, and the shots from the Hussers, and remaining about two miles from shore, evidently keeping watch over their brave antaronist. The Hussers, sho man was killed. This was refused, and an answer returned calling for the surrender of the ship.

"But the Hussers, being short of ammunition, and apprehending a repetition of the Ragisla attack, thought it better to take advantage of the heavy fog she the dovernment feet was lying, and where Perola hoped to make some arrangement for combined action. against the Brilish forces. The movement was cantiously executed, and none too soon, for at about 10 o'clock a steamburst of the flag of the dovernment deet was lying, and where Perola hoped to make some arrangement for combined action. against the Brilish forces. The movement was cantiously executed, and none too soon, for at about 10 o'clock a steamburst of the Bajish. This was not acceded to, and Pierola seeing that the control of the Bajish. This was not acceded to, and Pierola seeing that he control of the Bajish. This was not acceded to, and Pierola seeing that the control of the Bajish. This was not acceded to, and Pierola seeing the land of the Bajish. This was not acceded to,

Report of the Killing of Thirteen Men.

Cicionnati Commercial, July 9.

In yesterday's paper we announced the departure of the Covington Light Guard, under command of Capt. Frank Wood, accompanied by a representative of the Commercial, for Carter County, Kentucky, in accordance with the following order:

"Frank Kroht, Ky., July 7, 1877.—Capt. Frank Wood: It is reported to me by the Sheriff and by reliable citizens of Carter County that a band of lawless men are resisting the laws of the Commonwealth, and that citizens have been killed and wounded in the effect to enforce the law, and that the civil authorities, after an earnest effort, are unable to arrest the offenders, hou are, therefore, directed to proceed this evening from Covington, with your company, armed and equipped, by way of Riverton, on the Ohio River, to Grayson, in Carter County, and report to the Sheriff of Carter County, to aid the civil authorities in the manner prescribed by law in suppressing violence and enforcing the law. You are authorized to engage transportation for your company and provide them with rations, for which payment will be made by the State. James B. McCharany, Governor."

Carter County, and the adjoining counties, are infested by gangs of lawless marauders, who ride rough-shod over all laws. They roam the country on horseback, committing all sorts of crimes, and detying the laws and the officers. One of the most desperate offices gangs is composed of the eleven Underwood brothers and their freends. At the funeral of a man named Spindie, of that country, recently, one of these brothers, or somebody with him, made the remark at the funeral of a man named Spindie, of that country, recently, one of these brothers, or somebody with him, made the remark at the funeral of a man named Spindie, of that country, recently, one of these brothers, or somebody with him, made the remark at the funeral of a man named Spindie, of the country obtained the underwood gang the most troublesome, and have secured the assistance of the other armed people from neighboring towns, in most of which organized effort is being made to send relief to the sufferers.

Poughkeffsie, N. Y., July 9.—A heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section this afternoon. In the Town of Hyde Park three barns belonging to John Gilbert were blown down. The damage to fruit and growing crops was very heavy. East of here the storm is reported as very severe.

Springtiell, Mass., July 9.—A tornado occurred at Westfield this afternoon. It came eastward through the gorge of the Westfield River, and widened to half a mile, felling trees, scattering fences, and demolishing buildings, until its force was expended. It first struck the wall of the Salmon Palls paper mill, rebuilding from the recent fire, which fell, crushing in the engine house, containing two men, one of whom was seriously hurt. Two men plowing saw the storm coming, and attempted to reach a barn near by. They and the horses were thrown to the ground, and wounded by dying stones. When they recovered sight the barn was gone. A family of six persons in a house heard a whirling noise and knew nothing until they found themselves on the floor several rods from the site of the house. The rost of the building was destroyed. Two buildings and a dozen barns were blown down. Crops and trees were mach injured.

At Chicopce Falls the wind destroyed several barns and sheds and uprooted many trees.

The Niagara Falls Gazette gives the particulars of the drowning of Charles A. Pierce and Wallace

Mr. MacVanh is coming he.e on private business, and was not tolegraphed for by the President and the complete of the Commercial and the Commercial Commerc

cramps. He had stripped himself of all his clothing save his pantaloons, in anticipation of being obliged to seek a doubtful safety by swimming, atonile he not be seen from shore before reaching the neighborhood of Grass Island. He was taken ashore, warmly wrapped up, and, after sufficiently recovering, told the story of the fatal occurrence. He says they had been out about half an hour, when, as they were attempting to tack to return, he being in the bow, Bellinger amidship, and Pierco in the stern, holding the boat, the boat got into the trough of the terrible sees running and almost instantly capsized. He was caught in the sail as the boat went over, and after extricating himself, rose to the surface, seed the surface, seed the surface, seed the surface and the surface, seed the surface and after making several futile endeavors, and only succeeding in lowing their grasp and becoming more and more exhausted by repeated immersions, they gave up the attempt. Flay says Pierce and Bellinger were both terribly excited, trembling so that they could hardly retain hold of the boat. Instead of attempting to climb upon the keel. Pierce and Bellinger struck out in hopes of reaching shore. Pierce was the first to make the attempt. With a half-underatood remark about buing unable to "stand it any longer," and that he was "going to make for shore," he started off. The waves hid him from sight and was never seen again. In all probability he swam, with his clothes all on, only a very short distance before going down to his death. A moment or two after, Bellinger also told Flay he also was going to try for shore, and with a simple "good-by" he struck out. He only swam a little distance before his heavy clothing sealed his doom. Play

PERU.

Conference Yesterday of People Emissatiy
Interested in Their Management.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

New York, July 9.—Lieut. -Gov. Dorsheimes, as Chairman of the Canal Commission, to-day me the Canal Commission of the Cheap Transportation Association. There was a long discussion in which the maintenance of low tolia, a matter interesting to West and East alike, was urgent insisted upon. Mr. Dorsheimer said the mosserious difficulty was the constitutional requirement that expenditures on the canals should nexceed in one year their gross receipts for the previous year. If, with low tolia, this year, a diciency should arise the next, the canals would virtually closed. This provision of the Constitution, he thought, had been conceived in hostility to the commercial interest, to the cit and to the State. He gave it has conviction that the movement reducing tolis must go steadily onward as the or mode to continue and increase the business of State. Steps are to be taken to secure the next sary legislation next winter to alter the constitutional provision. The Froduce Exchange sent Dorsheimer an invitation to confer with their me bers on the question. By these he was given understand that a proposition to increase the would not commend its author. Many The Battle Between Two English and One Peruvian Iron-Clads. The Panama Star and Herald of June 27 furnishes the Canal Commission of the Cheap Transporta
Association. There was a long discussion in with
the Shah and Amethyst. The Huascar was commanded by Don Nicolas de Pierola, who had not
only rebeled against the Peravian Government,
but had seized the ram, and with her bid defiance
to the President and his party. On May 28 his
ship had an encounter with the Government squadron consisting of the Independencia, an iron-clad
frigate, and two wooden corvettes named Union and
Pilcomayo. The affair was of little importance, and
at nightfall the Huascar steamed away toward the
shore, and was soon lost to sight in the heavy for,
"The next day, May 29," says the Lima correspondent of the Star and Herald, "when close to
Pacocha, a little port in the neighborhood of Ilo,
two large vessels were seen some distance out at
dea, and the Huascar, imagning they were part of
the Government squadron, stood out to meet them
with a view of fighting. But it was soon discovared that they carried the British flag, and were
in fact her Britannic Majesty's ships the Shah and
Amethyst, the former frying the broad pennant of
Rear-Admiral De Horsey. The Husscar, although
somewhat surprised at the appearance of those
vessels, was by no means prepared for what
followed. A gun was fired by the Shah for
the rann to lay to, and a boat from the
Amethyst was soon pulling toward the
Hissacar. Coming alongide, the officer was
invited aboard, but refused, and then
lineare. Coming alongide, the officer was
invited aboard, but refused, and then
lineare. Coming alongide, the officer was
invited aboard, but refused, and the
Hissacar. Coming alongide, the officer was
invited aboard, but refused, and the
Hissacar could scarcely credit their senses, be
fore the passage of constitutional amed
of the Queen; that in case of refusal he would do
all possible to sink the ram. The people on board
the Husscar was a not action, speedly comprelended the situation, and replied to the British
effort that the Husscar was a national man-ofwar, carrying the nationa

ithe Peruvian flag and surrender to him in the name of the Queen; that in case of refusal he would do all possible to sink the ram. The people on board the Huascar coal dearcely credit their senses, but Pierola, who is a man of action, speedily comprehended the situation, and replied to the British officer that the Huascar was a matonal manoful war, carrying the national flag, and that he might tell his superior that that emblem would not be lowered while the Huascar had a gan to defend it. With this reply the beat returned to the Amethyst. If Pierola instantly beat to quarters, and in a few words assured his men that his own to the lace of this new emergency which threatened the honor of their common country. He was loudly therefor, and the ship's company to a man, even including some prisoners taken on shore at Pisagua, evinced the most determined spirit of resistance. The Buglish opened firs at about 600 grads, and the first shots cutting away the flag of the Huascar, but which was immediately replaced. The Huascar replied with her heavy 300-pound Blakeleys in the tirct, and the Amethyst, lying off and on a steadily persisted in her attempts to rake the ram. The shah fired her broadsides, which are discharged the Huascar's decks, except her mats, turret, and smoke-stock had disappeared. Her standing rigging, boats, steering gear, and capstan were destroyed in the hot fire from the Huascar, however, continued her fire at regular intervals, sometimes from the Huascar's decks, except her mats, turret, and her fire was apprehended, but fortunately was prevented. After the fight had lasted about an shour and a half the Amethyst was even with a provented away out of action, not resturning for twenty minutes, leaving the Huascar and Shah alone. The former now attempted to ram her decreasely but the splendid handling of the Shah prevented any successful manosuvre of this nature. On approaching, as the Huascar's officers state, the splendid handling of the Shah prevented with musket bullets. One 300-pound shot in the CEASE RACKING THE SYSTEM

Appetite, easy digestion, regular evacuations, a natural flow of bile, are as sure a result of the use of the finest of America's invigorants as increased loss of power and irritation of the system were of the old exhausting method. The new ers of medical treatment inaugurated by the bitters is indeed a bappy one for the sick and feeble, for it has not only placed health within their reach, but aswell Unfading Loveliness

NEW YORK CANALS.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.

Very best, 6 for \$9; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Medison-1. For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Jeffers' mequaled "French Catarrh Cure." Trial and amples free to all. Office 70 State-st. Periey Jeffers

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. OIL STOVE.

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The Latest and the Best. Is made upon approved scientific principles, producing the greatest heat from a given amount of oil.

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The Produce Markets Generally Active-Wheat Easier-Others Firmer.

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### FINANCIAL.

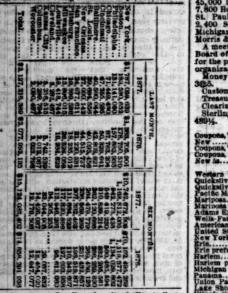
was not an active demand for bank accomins. Business generally is very light, and
oly of commercial paper is correspondingly.
Outside borrowers find it difficult to emrewed money at a profit. The country deir ioans and currency was not fest to the
tent, yesterday as last week.
of discount were \$610 per cent at the
pregular customers; to outside borrowers

ites of discount were 8@10 per cent at is to regular customers; to outside borrow s on call are made at 4 per cent per aunum.

Bas in June This Than AND Last.

The Public.

House returns for June show that, is ger cities except New York and Boston se transacted has been less than in June le at the smaller cities, except San Frankiwanket, it has been larger than is last year. But the last week in June cline in exchanges at avery one of the



rease at San Francisco is wholly attribu-fact that the first half year was not con Clearing-House not having been estal March 10, 1876. A similar explanatio in the case of Louisville, where the Clear-onse was established in the latter part of ry, 1870, but a part of houisville's increase us a very satisfactory growth in business. The t New York is mainly due to speculative op-ns; the large losses at Milwankee and Chicago withing do the comparative fallons of the ributed to the comparative failure of the crop and disastrous speculations in grain. Ins at Kansas City, Boston, sud a number mercual points show that there has been a improvement in the business of commercial

parison of the statements made to the lier of the Currency by the Chicago Na-naks, giving their condition on June 22, statements of their condition June 30, hibits some important changes. The num-nks is one less than then. The loans have per of Banks is one less than then. The loans have accreased from \$33,603,770 to \$21,652,004, of \$2,551,770; cash means have decreased from \$14.161,912 to \$13,907,945. There is a decrease more than haif a million dollars in deposits, which have changed from \$27,784,043 to \$27,239,887

lessening of \$247,290 in the circulation, which in June, 1876, was \$1,693,320.

LAKE SHORE.

The Indicator analyzes the last statement of the Lake Shore Road, and declares that it shows the road to be incapable of paying a dividend next February. The road is earning less than I per cent per annum on its stock, and will require a year to make up its deficit of \$350,000. The Vanderbilts hold the majority of the second mortgage bonds, and when the road cannot pay expenses they will be able to protect themselves by foreclosure.

GOVERNMENT SECRIFIES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The New York Stock Exchange some time ago appointed a committee to frame a plan by which it could deal in Government securities as does the London Stock Exchange. The Committee has recommended the adoption of the first and last days of each month as "settling days." Their report contains explicit directions for the transaction of business between those days.

BANK TAXATION IN MOBILE.

The personal property of the People's Savings Bank, the Mobile Savings Bank, the National Commercial Bank, and the First National Bank, all of Mobils, is advertised for sale in the Mobile Register of the 3d inst. for sity taxes. The municipal authorities have levied a tax of 4% per cent, and the banks resist it on the double plea of the unconstitutionality of the tax, and the necessity of self-preservation.

THE BOSTON LOAN MARKET.

of \$247, 200 in the circulation, which in

preservation.

THE BOSTON LOAN MARKET.

Although the amount of paper offered the banks of Boston now is not large most of them are so aftuated that they do not care to extend their discount lines. Four per cent is quoted as the lowest rate for the best paper, and many of the banks are doing nothing less than 5 per cent.

SILVER-DOLLAR COINAGE.

The Acting Director of the Mint informs the Cincinnati Commercial that the mints. If all set to work on silver dollars, could coin \$50,000,000 of them by the date for the resumption of specie payments, Jan 1, 1879. This quantity, the Commercial thinks, will be enough to resume with.

BUSPENSION OF ANOTHER NEW YORK BAYINGS BANE.

The Crinton Savings Bank of New York has been

BANE.

The Clinton Savings Bank of New York has been suspended by its Trustees. Its deposits are \$69,-000, and its assets \$73,668.38. The depositors namber 1,254, and will lose about 10 per cent.

NEW MATIONAL BANK.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Bank commissed:

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Bank organized:

a. 284—First National Bank of Hamburg, Is. Authorized to commence business June 28. Cathler, Authorized to Cathler, Authorized Cathler, Authorized

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. New York, July 9. -Gold steady; 105%. Bo rowing rates fist, 14, and 2 per cent.
Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars
1241, in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Silver coin
160% discount.

% & discount.
Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were strong and higher. New
Jersey firsts consolidated advanced 4%, and Hannibal & St. Joseph St convertible 1%.
State securities were steady.
Stocks were firm and advanced. The chief im-

shares, the trunk lines of stocks, Western Union, and Illinois Central. Transactions were 152,000 shares, of which 20,000 were New York Central, 45,000 Lake Shore, 7,700 Northwest preferred, 7,800 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul common, 7,000 St. Paul preferred, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,400 St. Joseph, 15,000 Leskawanna, 1,700 Michigan Central, 3,000 Illinois Central, 7,800 Morris & Essex, and 9,000 Western Union. A meeting of members of the New York Open Board of Brokers has been called for Wednesday for the purpose of considering the policy of disorganization and dissolution.

05. Gustoms receipts, \$545,000. Treasurer, \$568,000. Clearings, \$12,000,000. Sterling—Actual business, long, 487; short, SOVERNMENT BONDS.

Western Union. Adams Express 50 Wells Fargo. 50 Wells Fargo.

Tennessee, new 43% Missouri. 108% Virginia olk 30

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 9.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

84 Section 1184 Justice 184 Section 1184 Se

Lordon, July 9.—Consola, money, and account. 94 11-16.
United States Bonds—'65s, 105½; '67s, 106½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106½.
New York Central, 91; Erie, 6½; preferred.
17; Illinois Central, 50; Erie, 6½; preferred.
Pans, July 9.—Rentes, 1077 5c.

REAL ESTATE. owing instruments were filed for recor

The following lastraments were filed for record Monday, July 9:

Wilcox st. 75 8-10 ft e of Rockwell st. n f. 23x 125 ft. dated July 5.

Rucker st. 40 ft n of Kinzie st. e f. 24x108 ft. dated July 7.

Humboldt sv. n w corner.of Division st. undivided 50 of Blocks 3 to 8, dated May 1.

Unconnec sv. 855 fts of Thirty-lighth st. v f. 21x113 ft. wish improvements, dated July 3.

Forrest av, near Thirty-fourth st. e f. 24x123/ft (with other property). dated July 5.

North with improvements, dated July 3.

Forrest av, near Thirty-fourth st. e f. 25x150 ft. with bulldings dated July 9.

West Washington st. 100 ft w of Green st. st. 50x100 ft. dated June 22 (Robert W. Patterson to Eliza Armitage).

West Washington st. 100 ft w of Green st. st. 50x100 ft. dated June 22 (Robert W. Patterson to Eliza Armitage).

West Washington st. 100 ft w of Green st. st. 25x100 ft. with bulldings dated July 9.

West Washington st. 100 ft w of Green st. st. 25x100 ft. dated June 22 (Robert W. Patterson to Eliza Armitage).

West Washington st. 100 ft w of Green st. st. 25x100 ft. with bullding No. 200). dated July 9.

Zix10875 ft. dated July 9.

Whitchouse place, 173 ft e of Stewart av, st. 25x100 ft. dated July 9.

West Washington st. 100 ft w of Green st. st. 10, 600 Whitchouse place, 173 ft e of Stewart av, st. 25x100 ft. dated July 9.

Pist st. 1259 ft s of Nineteenth st. e f. 25x100 ft. dated July 9.

Fist st. 1259 ft s of Nineteenth st. e f. 25x100 ft. dated July 9.

Fist st. 1259 ft s of Nineteenth st. e f. 25x100 ft. dated July 9.

COMMERCIAL. Monday, July 9:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time

おいつき 権利	Receipts.		Shipments.	
1101 No. 1	1877.	.1876.	1877.	0 1876.
int, bris	6,811	8,723	6,466	11,585
heat, ba	16, 450	53, 160	24.637	56, 646
rn, bu	106,503	168,829	414,811	178,618
ts, bu	24,003	82, 223	15,077	
e, bu		1,250	400	617
riey, bu	3,763	800	********	
ass seed, Bs.	7,365	86,070	2,950	
x seed, bs.	1,750	104,095	**** *****	300
corn, 88	*******	30,000	40,000	
meats, be	192, 900	132,980	1, 272, 077	
ef, tcs	********	********	190	
er, Dris.	******* 62	*** **** **	70	
rk, bris	3	60	684	1,718
rd. Bo	*******	21, 280	216,740	
How, be	100, 610	53,773	118, 100	******
tter, ma	205,544	112,555	188, 355	
tile, No	6, 140	11, 257	3,688	
ttle, No	1,268	1,367	2, 107	2,60
eep, No des, bs	434	1,134	*******	
les, ba	99, 110	144, 990	128,955	
ghwin's, bris		150	150	
ool, 24	467, 389	339, 212	250,072	157, 39
tatoes, bual, tons	185	60	*******	******
al, tons	12, 490	2,098	1,466	
y, tons,	44	39	80	
mber, m ft.		4,400	2,003	
ingles, m	3,601	2, 120	310	
ultry, Ba	3,700	910	2, 840	8,210
ultry, ms		300	********	
ultry, coops	PSHORE!	25		
SCH, PRESS	851	833	60	
eese, bxs	5,147	3,548	2,947	3,54
tatoes, bu.	25	72		*******
mns, bu			35	1127.00

and that the Directors would probably rete it.
In the afternoon the Directors decided to refer

abmitted.

The trading in barley still drags. The business in new is probably waiting in the absence of knowledge in regard to inspection in the future, is addition to want of information about the yield from the new crop. The general expectation seems to be that the inspection pages the new crops. be that the inspection under the new regime will be unusually rigid; and for this reason sellers have held off; they were rather more willing to operate

provisions to go to Europe, but the orders are sent to them direct, and the stuff is not bought and sold on the market. Lard is wanted both on German and English account, and meats are in better re-quest, though not active.

The wheat market was rather weak yesterday, in

The wheat market was rather weak yesterday, in the face of strong advices from Europe. The longs both here and in Milwaukee thought it advisable to self their July wheat, and the markets in both cities weakened under the offerings. The shipments from Chicago were fair, and from Milwaukee large, being 65,000 from the City of Bricks, but the report that 55,000 bu had oeen received at St. Lonis, most of it good wheat, seemed to be an argument in favor of selling, while the premium on July, as compared with August, remained in the neighborhood of 20c. The fact also induced some short selling for this month, but the offerings were not so large as might have been expected.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, especially in corn, which was in good demand for shipment, and all were relatively steady, though wheat was somewhat weakened by the facts of fine weather and large arrivats of new at primary markets. The trading was chiefly for future, outside of corn, which continues to move out freely, and will probably show a large reduction when the usual weekly statement appears today. The smaller markets were generally quiet, the hot weather not being favorable to activity. The shipping movement is not large enough to ended on the surface of the property of the command an advance in fraight.

The shipping movement is not large enough to en-able carriers to command an advance in freight rates, 1%c on corn being still the ruling figure to

rates, 1% on corn being still the ruling figure to Buffalo.

The dry-goods market was reported as quiet in all departments, —a not unusual condition at this stage of the season. No price-changes were noted, the market ruling steady and firm. Groceries were in better demand, with sugars firm and tending higher, and coffees, rice, soaps, and most other lines ruling about steady. Butter was less active, the hot weather tending to restrict the demand, but was steady. Cheese was quoted quiet and unchanged, at 7@Se for good to choice full cream. No changes were noted in the fish, dried fruits, and canned goods market. Leather remained dull at former quotations. Bagging was unchanged. Grain bags are moving with some freedom, and are firm at 23c for Stark; 22c for Montaup and Peerless; and at 18c for American. The demand for less; and at 18c for American. The demand for oils, paints, and colors was light at previous quo-

oils, paints, and colors was light at previous quotations.

Lumber was in fair demand yesterday at recent prices. The offerings of cargoes were not large, and common grades, especially 2-inch, sold readily. The yard trade was fair. Wool was active and firm. The receipts are larger than they have been, and a better assortment of wool is now in stock. Broom-corn was in fair request and firm, under moderate efferings, which are held by a few dealers. Seeds, hay, and hides remain quiet. Potatoes were slow and easier, under liberal offerings, with less inquiry from the city trade, who are partially supplied by farmers. Green fruits were in fair local request and steady.

Lake freights were active and firm at 1 %c on corn to Buffalo, carriers asking 2c for small vessels. Room was taken for 8,000 bu wheat, 370,000 bu corn, 50,000 bu oats, and 8,000 bu rye.

corn, 50,000 bu oats, and 8,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports of the articles as med from the principal cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the weeks ending on the dates given:

| July 1, | July 2, | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1

"Not including 480 bris pork, 679,000 hs lard, and 413,000 hs of becon on board of steamer, but not

WHEAT FROM THE EAST INDIES.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says that in England, during the third week in June, Calcutta wheat to arrive experienced a considera-ble decline, owing to pressing offers and forced sales. The decline was so marked that the price was lower in England than at Calcutta, leaving no shipping margin. May and June contracts for Calcutta wheat were large, and the shipments from India during the third seek in June were 560,000 ba, principally by steamers. In India there is a limited amount of freight rolling-stock 10,000 there is a limit on the railways, so much so the stocks of grain were lying idle between Bombay and Punjanb valued £1,000,000, all for want of rolling-stock to move to points of export. From Egypt the ship-ments of wheat have commenced unusually early this year, and are on a larger scale [than had pre-

viously been expected. viously been expected.

WOOL.

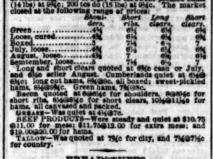
Manger & Avery, of New York, write as follows in reference to wool during June:

The excitement and rapid advance in the price of wool has hardly been exceeded since the war. The cold westher and frequent rains in Oslo, Michigan, and Wisconsilo, selegical clearing a week or too, and buyers who has been lossited in every small town, as well as the latest control in every small town, as well as the latest control of the markets, they did not look for high prices, and accepted the best offers made when they brought their wool to market, which was generally more than they expected.

Western operators, ignoring Eastern questations, have been apparently more anxious to secure quantity than to count the cost, and have operated boddy, trusting in their hopes that a light supply would afford them a profit. The extreme lighthess of the offerings in the factor market, being inadequate to the large demand, have caused an excited market, with advancing prices during the mooth. Everything available has been freely taken at quotations, and transactions have aggregated much larger than is usual at this season.

DRY GOODS.

in the case of the control of the co



BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, and firm on all grades, though wheat was easier. The stocks are small enough to prevent great competition among sellers, and the lower grades were quoted stronger in some cases. We note more done in bagged lots. Sales were reported of 50 bris winters at \$9.75; 1,767 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$7.75@0.00; 400 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$7.75@0.00; 400 bris spring superfines at \$4.25@4.50; and 100 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,317 bris bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$0.0000.25; medium do, \$3.0000.25; common do, \$6.75%7.00; choice Minnesots spring, \$8.50@0.25; medium do, \$7.75@8.25; choice patents, \$9.50@8.25; choice family flour (spring), \$7.50@7.75; medium do, \$7.00@7.25; spring extras, \$8.50@8.75; choice spring superfines, \$4.75@5.25; medium do, \$4.25@4.75. Mye flour, \$4.50@4.75.

BBAN—Was active and unchanged. Sales were 80 tom at \$11.00011.25 per bin on track; and 10 tons from winter wheat at \$11.50 free on board car.

Bys fren—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$10.00 per ton on track.

ton on track.

Cons. Mas.L.—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT.—Was active and unsettled at an easier range of prices. The market declined ic, and closed about igc below the latest prices of Saturday. Liverpool was quoted strong, and London was is per quarter higher, with a firmer feeling in the English and French dountry markets, and New York was strong, while the slipments from Milwaukee were large. But our market was rendered easier by the fact of fine weather, reports that the whost is being secured in excellent condition, and the whost is being secured in excellent condition. It is not not seen that the whost is being secured in excellent condition, and the whost is being secured in excellent condition. It is not understood to be new. This made some of the July longs anxious to close up their deals, and the August deliveries weakened in sympathy. There was, however, a good demand for these deals, which prevented great weakeness, though cash wheat was dult and ligh lower, in the absence of any but a very light longer futures were neglected. Seller Angust opened at \$1.2346,34.25, fell off to \$1.315, advanced to \$1.234, declined to \$1.235, declined to \$1.235, declined to \$1.235, declined to \$1.235, cash sales were reported of 13, 400 bu No. 2 syring at \$1.4661.454, and seller the year was quoted at \$1.1361.315, cash sales were reported of 13, 400 bu No. 2 syring at \$1.4661.454, and 2.00 bu do at \$1.2361.254; 1.000 bu rejected do at 350: 3,000 bu by sample at \$1.0061.495, on track; and 2.000 bu do at \$1.2361.254; 1.000 bu rejected do at 350: 3,000 bu by sample at \$1.0061.495, on track; and 2.000 bu do at \$1.2361.254. The or the rejected do at 350: 3,000 bu by sample at \$1.0061.495, on track; and 2.000 bu do at \$1.2361.254. The or the rejected do at 350: 3,000 bu by sample at \$1.0061.495, on track; and 2.000 bu do at \$1.2361.254.

HYE—Cash was in fair request for shipment, but futures were dull and weak under liberal offerings, with very little inquiry. No. 2 sold at 62c. July was quoted at 60c. and August at 50c, sellers. Cash sales were reported of 6, 200 on No. 2 at 62c; 200 but by sample at 60 63cc of track. Total, 7,000 but was more talk about the coming crop, and September was quoted at 85c, sellers with 80c but. Od barley was quoted at 85c, sellers with 80c but. Od barley was quoted at 85c, sellers with 80c but. Od barley was quoted at 85c, sellers with 80c but. To Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu rejected at 87c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu rejected at 87c.

rejected and 388630c for No. 3. Gash sales were reported of 1,200 bu rejected at 37c.

Wheat—20,000 bu at \$1.21% for August and \$1.15 for September.

Corn—Sales 110,000 bu at 48%640%c for September, 48% for July, and 48%640% for August.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 250 tes at \$8.05 for August.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 250 tes at \$8.00 for August.

Mess pork was quiet. Sales 1, 250 bris at \$13.25013.30 for August.
Lard was steady, with sales of 500 tes at \$8.92\square.
Wheat was moderately active and weaker. July sold at \$1.41\square.
Wheat was moderately active and weaker. July sold at \$1.41\square.
July sold at \$1.41\square.
Lard was all the control of the control of the party to reports of large receipts of winter wheat at \$1.10\square.
Lorn was in fair demand and steady at 48\square.
Corn was in fair demand and steady at 48\square.
Corn was in fair demand and steady at 48\square.
August oats sold at 30\square. Vessel room was taken for 30.000 bu corn.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and firmer, closing at \$13.25 cash, \$13.27\square.
Last CALL.

August.

Last CALL.

August.

Last CALL.

August.

Last CALL.

August.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0052.16.
BROOM-CORN—Was in fair demand and firm. Late reports indicate that the crop is improving in condition, and the yield promises to be fair, but is not likely to compensate for the loss in acreage: Green huri, 76 75c; medium huri, red-tipped, \$55805c; red-tipped, with do, \$6855c; red do, \$458.8c; inside brush, \$46054c; medium to choice stalk brush, \$46054c; inferior brush, \$4586c; crooked do, \$5568c.

BUTTER—The hot weather operated against an active movement in this staple, and only a light volume of business was accomplished. Prices were not noticeably different from those current last week, ranging as follows: Fancy creamery, 19820c; choice dairy, 1861ec; medium to good. 12614c; inferior to common, 9610c.

BAGGING—There was a liberal inquire for grant-

ably different from those current last week, ranging as follows: Fancy creamery, 19320c; choice dairy, 186 lec; medium to good, 12614c; inforior to common, 9610c.

BAGGING—There was a liberal inquiry for grainbags, and the quoted prices were firmly sustained. Not much was doing in other goods in the list. We repeat: Stark A. 29c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 18c; American, 18c; Amorkeag, 19c; Durlapa, 4 and 5 bu, 14616c; gunnles, single, 14615c; do double, 246244c.

CHERSE—Sales of good to choice full cream cheese were effected at 768c, and of skims at 365c. For the latter there was no considerable demand. The receipts continue excessive, and the market displays little strength.

COAL—Was dull at previous quotations. Following are the retail prices delivered: Lackswanna egg. 85, 75; do nut and range, 8c, 60; Blossburg, 8c, 50; Briar Hill, 85, 50; Baltimore & Ohio, 85, 60; Hillous, 33, 50s 4, 22; Gartaberrie, 24, 50; Indians block, 4, 75.

EGGS—The offerings were far; and there was little demand except for garannteed stock, which brough!

12c. The hot weather made holders anxious to sell.

Fill:—Jobbers reported the market as without new fairly firm set of year well-sustained activous new fairly set year new fairly for

81.50.

SALT—Was in active demand and steady: Fine sait, It. 65: ordinary coarse, \$1.50: dairy, without bags, \$2.50: Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.0:
TEAS—There was a fair number of orders, but as they are mostly for moderate amounts the aggregate distribution did not reach very large proportions. Frices

61.10.

1878HAL—Common, 29630c; good do, 33638c; medlum, 38640c, good do, 43645c; fine, 48650c; finest, 53658c; choice, 63668c; choicest, 7075c.

YOUNG PROOR—COURDON, 25628c; good do, 33633c; medlum, 38648c; good do, 43645c; finest, 58656c; choice, 63669c; choices, 88696c;

CATTLE—Beceived during Sunday and Monday, 1,500 head. The receipts, as will be seen, were very small, but trade suffered no drawback on that account, as there was no considerable demand either from local or outside buyers. Discouraging news from the East kept shippers out of the market, while the hot weather and the fact that they were still pretty liberally supplied with stock purchased on the closing days of last week lessened the demand from the local trade, so that, meagre as was the supply, not all the offerings were taken. Sales were too few to give any fair idea of market values, and we quote the market nominal as follows:

| Stock Cattle-Common cattle, weighing 700 | to 1,000 hs. | 1,000 hs. | 3,000 3.50 | 1,000 hs. | 1,000 hs. | 3,000 3.50 | 1,000 hs. | 1,000 hs. | 3,000 3.50 | 1,000 hs. | 3,000 s. | 3,000

ettos-received during Sunday and Monday, a. 800 head. The limited receibts gave sellers the advantage, and prices were sdwanced. There was no special activity in the demand but the wants of the trade greatly exceeded the supply, and sales were effected as an awance of 10e per 100 lbs in light and Sc in heavy grades, or at \$4.856.8 S, 10 for poor to choice heavy. All sold and the market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

5.10 for poor to choice heavy. All sold and the market closed firm.

100 SALES.

100 SALES

104....390 4.90
SHENP-The market was mactive and prices were without apprecisole change—quoted at \$2.75\tilde{4}.75 for inferior to choice.

New York.

Ne

against 16,000 last week; selling at \$4,25@5.00.

CINCINNATI. July 9. Hose-Active and firm; common. \$4,25@4.50; light. \$4,00@4.75; packing, \$4,00
68.50; bottcher; \$4,45@4.50; receipta, 1,07; ahlpments, 547.

57. Louis.

St. Louis. July 9. Hose-Firm; \$4,50@4.80.

CATILE-Slow; unchanged; little doing.

Hacking-Hose, 2,200; cattle, 2,000.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active and steady. About 30 cargoes were effered, and nearly hair the feet was sold to city and country buyers. Piece suff was in good demand at \$7.25 for standard cargoes, and inch aold at \$8.0029.00 for common, \$8.00610.00 for fair to good, and choice was quoted at \$12.00813.50 Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.8562.10.

Sales: Cargo Regulator, from White Lake, 182.000 ft piece staff, at \$7.00; cargo schr Maggie Thompson, from do, Jiba.000 ft piece staff, at \$7.00; cargo schr Maggie Thompson, from do, Jiba.000 ft piece staff, at \$7.00; cargo schr Maggie Thompson, from do, Jiba.000 ft piece staff, at \$7.00; cargo barge Marks, from Manistee, 200,000 ft piece staff, at \$7.25; cargo E. M. Davidson, from Casaville, 285.000 ft dry common board, at \$8.25.

The cargo Late of the staff, at \$7.00; cargo barge Marks, from Manistee, 200,000 ft piece staff, at \$7.00; cargo barge Marks, from Manistee, 200,000 ft piece staff, at \$7.00; cargo barge Marks, from Manistee, 200,000 ft blee cargo E. M. Davidson, from Casaville, 285.000 ft dry common second clear, 1 to 2 inch. 28.000 ft dry common decay is a staff, at \$7.00; cargo barge, 100 ft blee cargo ft dry common dry for the cargo ft dry for boards, 21 to 12 inch. 25.00631.00 ft dry common boards, 12 feet. 25.00631.00 ft dry common boards, 14 to 18 feet. 25.00631.00 ft dry linears and linears and dry from the common boards, 14 to 18 feet. 25.00631.00 ft dry linears and linear and linear

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Prime mess pork, Basters, Cost Western, Sox. Bacon—Cumberlands, 2001; short ribs, 200 ed; long clear, 350 ed; short clear, 320 ed; short clear, 320 ed; hams, 43x. Lard, 43x. Prime mess beef, 80x; India mess beef, 80x; extera India mess beef, 80x; India mess beef, 80x; extera India mess beef, 80x; India mess, 20x; India mess,

14d; sales, 10,000 bales; export and spec

6'46; saics, 10,000 bales; export and speculation, 2,000 bales; American, 7,000.

BERADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s@12s Sd; do club, 12s 4d&12s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s@12s 4d. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 3d@24s 6d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadisa, 37s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 43g-30s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 80s.

Lard—American, 43s. Bacon—Long-cion; 33s 6d; short do, 35s.

Lard-American, 43s. Bacon-Long-ciear, 33s 6d; 8d do, 35s. CHESE-Fine American, 51s. Tallow-American, 41s. Sprintre or PETROLEUM-Se 6d; refined do, 11s 6d. LINSEED OIL-28s.

RESIN-Common, 5s; pale, 13s. SPIRITS OF TURFENTINE-24-64.
LONDON, July 9.—LINSEED OIL-28-54.
ANTWERP, July 9.—PETROLEUM-27-8-64. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, July 9.—GRAIN—Spring wheat moderately sought after, partly for shioment on the basis of Saurday's closing quotations, but held at further advances of 283 per cent per bu, thus impeling speculations: winter wheat more freely dealt in, especially new crop Southern and Western, mainly for forward delivery and in good part for export at, however, irregular prices; very choice amber Western at \$2.00; new crop No. 2 red Western, August options, at \$1.45; do first week in August, Philadelphia delivery, about 400,000 bu for shipment, at \$1.50; ungraded spring, about 18,000 bi, at \$1.0061.40, with strictly choice No. 2 Milwankese quoted at \$1.70 bid, and \$1.7261.73 asked. Corn more active; generally 1604(e per bu higher, closing as a rule firmly at the improvement; mixed Western ungraded, 576 61%c, chiefly at 6006(e for sailing exaes), and 39%46040 for steamer qualities, the latter for choice, and up to 61% for very choice; high-mixed yellow Western, 62%c. If ye on a restricted scale, but under less urgent offerings; prices quoted rather firmer: Western quoted at 70.8756 for about fair to prine No. 2. The stock of grain in store at this port to-day embraces 418, 655 bu wheat, 368, 858 bu corn, 38, 628 bu pre, 92, 245 bu barley, 245, 032 bu mait, 925, 153 bu oats, and, 17, 628 bu peas; aggregate of grain in store, 2, 107, 589 bu, as against 2, 280, 677 bu lass Monday, and 4, 101, 550 bu, July 10, 1878.

Faxtegra—Berth business comparatively tame, with

10, 1876.
FREIGHTS—Berth business comparatively tame, with rates for grain by steam for British ports quoted somewhat steadler, but otherwise weak; chartering movements fair, with rates quoted depressed; for Liverpool, Engagements of 24,000 bu corn at 454d per bu. Provisions—Mess pork in good request, almost wholly for shipment, and duoted a shade firmer; sales of 1,440 bris at \$14.205(14.30; Western prime mess, \$13.508(14.00) for forward delay; Western mess duit, with July options quoted at the close at \$14.106 14.20; August, \$14.156(14.20; September, \$14.206 14.30, with sales of only 250 bris, August option, at \$14.15. One meats in moderately extrevelyes, and quoted firm; middles inactive, with long clear quoted at 6567c. Lard in mederate demand for early delivery at about former; rates, closing weak; Western steamfor early delivery; sales of \$450.00; December, \$9.35; for forward delivery fairly active; for July option quoted at \$9.25; August, \$9.25 asked; September, \$9.35 asked; November, \$9.156 \$9.20; December, \$9.35 asked; November, \$9.156 \$9.20; December, \$9.35; seller remainder of the year, \$9.00; sales of 4,500 tos August at \$9.2569.30; Locations \$2.25; August \$9.2569.30; Locations \$2.25; August \$9.2569.30; Locations \$2.25; August \$2.3569.30; Locations \$2.25; August \$2.

remainder of the year buttogatory; remain a request.

Tallow—Fairly active at firm rates; quoted at \$7.87%

8.25 for good to strictly choice.

Sucans—Raw steady but quiet; fair refining Cuba quoted at 9%; good, 7%;; prime fair to vary choice grocery, 10%;; centrifugal, 10%;; for shigment.

moderate request, partly for shigment.

New York, July 9. Fl.ova-Less doing: superfine Western and State, 8., 9006. 49; common to good ex-tra. 88.4049, 75; good to choice, 88.8046.96; white wheat Western extra. 87.0037.35; fancy, 57.3049.25;

Naw Tonk, July 9.—Floura-Less doing: superfine Wastern et Nac 186.

Wast

steady; reliow. 62863c; mixed, 61682c. Oats quart; white Western, 43848c; mixed, 40643c; white State, 44647c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, \$14.78415.00.

BUTTRA—Unchanged.
CHRESS—Quiet; fancy, 96946c; Western, 75688c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.
FSTEOLEUM—Quiet; refined, 13c; crude, 94c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, \$1.10.

RECKITTS—Wheat, 13.000 bu; corn, 11.000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 9.—FLGUS—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$2.0s; caxrs do, \$2.13; amber Michigan, spot, \$2.0s; No. 2 red winter, \$2.0d; July, \$1.408; August, \$1.32; September, \$1.50; No. 2 super, \$1.70. Corn firm; high-mixed, spot, ser, August, 30c asked; No. 2, spot, 51c; July, 515c; August, 53c; No. 2 white, \$2.0s; rejected, 50.000 bis corn, 157,000 bis cast, 2,000 bis

August \$1.31. Corn firmer: No. 2 apot 514c; August, 524c6375c; September. 854c. Osus, Sie for No. 2 Day-ton & Michigan.

CINCINNATI. O., July 9.—COTTON—Steady and firm; 118c.

PLOUS—Essier; family, \$8,8000.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active; new red. \$1.50.
Corn quiet; 50c52c. Osas dull: 576c40c. Rye inactive; 68c. Baricy dull and hominal.

Paovisions—Fork quiet but firm; \$14.00. Prime steam lard nopinal; be; current make in grood demand at 58c; tettle. \$0,176c10.20. Bulk meats—becaming the firm; \$1.50. Bulk meats—becaming to contain the command at 58c; tettle. \$0,176c10.20. Bulk meats—becaming the containing the cont

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

July 9. - FLOUR - Quiet and

hanged.

Grain-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1,4061.50. Corn firm;
nixed, 48c bld; 49c salzed: August, 48c.
PROVISIONS-Steady and unchanged. Lard-Steam,
sew, 85c. winter. 9c; kettle, 89,75610.00.
1109-Pirm at \$4,004.70; receipt, 1,000 head. Special Disputes of 2 to Tribute.

RICHNOSD.

RICHNOSD. Va., July 9.—GRAIN—Prime new white wheat 91.70; good, 91.0091.65. White corn, 70.872d; mixed, 68c.

MEMPHIS. July 9.—Corrox—Market easier; in naily 114c; no sales reported; receipts, 79 bai figments, 790; stock, 9,000 bales. Oswest, July b.—Graix—Wheat firm; choice white anada, \$2.10; No. 2 Milwaukee club, \$1.68. Corseady; No. 2, 57c.

PEORIA, July 5.—HIGHWINES—Dull; sales, 50 bris

COTTON.

NEW Your, July 9.—Corron—Net receipts, 14 baless gross, 283; futures closed barely steady; sales, 31,000 bales; July, 12.07-912.08c; August, 12.10612 11c; September, 12.11c; October, 12.47-612.48c; Moyember, 12.28-612.39c; January, 12.49-612.48c; February, 12.54-912.59c; March, 12.88-912.70c.

312.430; February, 12.54 312.560; March, 19.684 12.700.

New Orleans, July 9.—Cotton—In fair demands ales 700 bales; low middling, 10%6310%c; middling, 11%6312c; middling fair 11%6312c; condition, 11%6312c; middling fair 12%6312%c; fair, 12%6312%c; rest unchanged; receipts, ret, 832; gross, 851; exports to Liverpool, 1, 706; stock 57, 021.

Galleston, July 9.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 11%c; pet receipts, 14 bales; sales, 17; coastwise, 170.

Charleston, July 9.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 11%c; net receipts, 9 bales; exports constwise, 220.

84VANNAR, July 9.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 11%c; net receipts, 39 bales; sales, 6; coastwise, 322.

Mostle, July 9.—Cotton—Nothing doing; middling, 11%c; net receipts, 49 bales; coastwise, 130.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, July 9.—Business continues quiet is most departments. Cotton goods firm at enchanges prices. Grain-bags in fair demand and light spuply. Prints quiet. Cocheco dark prints opened at 're Wool flannels in good demand. Men's wear of woolses

PETROLEUM.

TURPENTINE. 2940. Privingeno, Pa., July 9.—Paraonaum—Quiet; firm crude, \$1.07)4 at Parker's; refined, 13c, Philadelphi

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springpure, Ill., July 9.—Miss Ada Sweet
Pension Agent, is here, and the Springfield office

will to-morrow make final report to the Depart ment. The State Auditor has taken measures to protec colley-holders in Illinois of the Royal Canadias Insurance Company. All American policy-holder in the Company are amply secured by the deposits in the several States.

A KINK STRAIGHTENED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Onana, July 9. - The Missouri River changed it channel opposite this city yesterday, cutting across narrow neck about 300 feet. This will probable be the main channel for some time to come. The channel around Long Bend, six miles in distance will very likely soon dry up entirely. No damag of any consequence is expected to result from the cut-off, which has long been looked for.

THE HAND OF GOD. Adrian, Mich., July 9.—James E. Mellen, iman for some years in the local and State service of the Howe Sewing. Machine Company, was taked down with apoplexy here to-day, and is now dying.

EDUCATIONAL. ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D.,

This shool is designed to give the best and mest thorough preparation for college. The past year there have been ten teachers, all of ability and experience, and one hundred and fifty pupils. English studies and Thore is a preparatory class in English studies and Thore is a preparatory class in English studies and The Academy boarding-house the years of age. The Academy boarding-house the deep the entry charge of the resident teachers, and boys resolve careful supervision and attention.

For catalogues and circulars address the Master.

MICHIGAN FEMALESEMINARY MICHIGAN FEMALE SERVING AND AT KALAMAZOO,
On Mt. Holyoke plan, has just celebrated its tenth environments. The local serving year to commence Sept. 6. Programmer and the serving serv

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and in Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Bodaly, Zoology, Minchell Spanier, in Agriculture, Bodaly, Scientific, Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc., French, and German, For programme, address Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven. Conn. PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for illustrated circular, 40 pages, giving details. WRITING CLASSES.

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The copartnership heretofore existing between the understand under the firm name of Lamm & etern and dissolved by mutual concent. Either party at authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation of the standard of the concent. Either the standard itself of the firm name in liquidation of the standard o



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POLI

Ewing's Friends

The Interest

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EWING GETS THE UNI Special Disput Columbus, O., Jul bitter fight for the 1 part of the Democrats
The Hon. George L. Co
House of Representati
taking the lead thus
new obstruction has be
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to the charges set forth Statement in answer to Co. Converse sent sate said he would have to

before answering in d the affidavit is published the report has been bro Ewing and his friends, nation for Governor. by Jones & Co. w HAD BETT

salient points: Mr. Je
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tracts could be ascert Converse, at that time Representatives, bour plastering contract of transferred this interest tessed on means indep iransferred this interested to means indep plastering was then Guiltck & Co. Afterw Guiltck & Co., for d brick work being croom to the subsequent in mittee of the House Board of Trustee. March 16, 1877, in engation of the spec

None but a certain was vest, it having b for political reason.

CONVERSE and disprove the channot do,—or quie pirant before the 25th inst. Certain verse, in openly chatrying to defeat his injure himself fis claimed, is looming before the Commission and that it will react the other before the certainty. certainty. THE HON. J. H. OZ.
BURNINGTON, TO
Maxwell, President
liance, baving writ
of this city, Reput
as to his position
and the famous fen
mubilizes platform

publican platform, in a letter that will Thesday morning:

BURLINGTON, In Maxwell—Mr Dravor June, and July contents duly note since the organization of by the party and have believed, as set forth in it by our State. The State Compour city on the me the high honor Magnetracy of the mountantion with a poprecisation on a responsibilities will regard the quest lution of the State one, to be determined to the state one of the State one, to be determined to the state one of the State one of the State of the state of the with the state of the with the state of the with the state of t HIS REPORTED New York,

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THE N. NEW YORK, J. Joel Parker, I. Life Insurance against eight of of that Compasseried to stockholders Company when the Hope Insu. Writs have best the President of Lathrop, Vicenember of Con Kass. President

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cat firm; choice white

ull; middling, 11%er et; midding 11% const@se, 229. ; midding 11%e; vise, 322. ise, 130.

ITEMS.
The Tribune.
D. —Miss Ada Sweet,
the Springfield office report to the Depart-

The Tribune. ourl River changed its

QUINCY.

ess the Master.

ESEMINARY, aire. Instruction thor-er information address i FISHER, Principal. Kalamazoo, Mich.

DILEGE,

and Applied, in Civil and
Agriculture, Botany,
sology, and, in General
is, French, and German, BEORGE J. BRUSH. ARY ACADEMY. SEND LASSES.

Classes day at H. B. Bryant's and English Training other branches. The harge of the classes in any one or more stud-rowment can be made to office apen from 8 a. E. corner State and

PECULATION s Straddles have made in 39 days. We Guar-es retunded if no profit orrespondence solicites. V. HUBBELL & CO., AND STOCK EXCHANGE. Broad-st., New York.

APE MAY, IS NOW cand reasonable. J. E. S. Proprietors. NOTICE. TION. e existing between the ne of Lamm & Stern !s Sither party is author-SIMON LAMM, ALBERT STERN.

RBANKS' ALES ALL KINDS.

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od for over 20 years th great success by physicians of Paris, w York, and Lon-prompt cure charges, re-long stand-N FREE.

al Weakness, Lost Mant on by indiscretion or
agredients.

CO., Cincinnsti, Onic.

Nomination a Bone of Contention. Ewing's Friends Making Things Hot for Converse.

The Interesting Rod which They Have in

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Democratic Gabernatorial

Renaissance of the Plastering Art of the Great Garvey.

Pickle for Him.

The Republican Candidate in Iowa meplies to the Prohibitionists.

OHIO. EWING GETS THE UNDER HOLD ON CONVERSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—That there will be a

bitter light for the nomination of Governor on the part of the Democrats is making itself evident. The Hon. George L. Converse, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, seems to have been taking the lead thus far, but a few days since a new obstruction has been thrown in his path in the race by an amdavit made by Jones & Co., con-tractors at the new Lunatic Asylum, charging Converse with blackmail, published in the Cincinconverse with blackmail, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer. For several days Mr. Converse was telegraphed by that paper in regard to the charges set forth, and requested to make a statement in answer to the charges by Jones & Co. Converse sent rather an evasive reply, and

the appropriate the same issue in which the affidavit is published. Converse charges that the report has been brought before the public by Ewing and his friends, in order to defeat his non-mation for Covernor. There may be some truth in the resting for Covernor. There may be some truth in the Ewing and his friends, in order to defeat his non-ination for Governor. There may be some truth in the statement, but that Gon. Ewing knew or had any and in the matter is most emphatically denied by als friends. That the publication of the charges by Jones & Co. will, in a great measure, tend to essen the chances of Converse cannot be denied. As the Enquirer says, "The contest will be bitter, and a man who has any dirt sticking to him HAD BETTER KEEP OUT." HAD BETTER KEEP OUT."

As the Enquirer says, "The contest will be bitter, and a man who has any dirt sticking to him

HAD BRITER KEEF OUT."

Your correspondent called upon Thomas F. Jones, and from him received a copy of the affidavit referred to above. The following are some of its salient points: Mr. Jones says he was a member of the firm of Jones & Son, contractors for the stone masonry, cut stone, and brick work on the Columbus Asylum. In the winter of 1874 they memorialized the Legislature to welieve them from losses in the performance of certain contracts. On the 20th of April, 1874, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Trustes to investigate the matter and

ALLOW SUCH EXTRA COMPENSATION
as appeared from facts and evidences to be fair and reasonable not exceeding \$15,000; that, after the walls were up, so that the value of plastering contracts could be ascertained, the Hon. George L. Converse, at that time Speaker of the House of Representatives, bought up an interest in the plastering contract of MacIntire & Gulick, and transferred this interest to a minor son, who postersed to means independent of his father. The plastering was then done under the name of Gulick & Co., for damages on account of the brick-work being crooked. Said cisim

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CONVERSE MUST SHOW HIS HAND

CONVERSE MUST SHOW HIS HAND and disprove the charges,—which, it is claimed, he cannot do,—or quietly give way to some other aspirant before the Convention assembles on the 25th inst. Certain shrewd polliteians say Converse, in openly charging Ewing with the work of trying to defeat his nomination, is unjust, and will injure himself far more than Ewing, who, it is claimed, is looming up strongly as the coming man before the Convention. There is music in the air, and that it will reach from one end of the State to the other before the week closes seems to be a fixed certainty.

IOWA.

TEE HON. J. H. GEAR NO TEMPERANCE PANATIC.
BURLINGTON, JOWA, July 9.—The Hon. H. W.
Maxwell, President of the Iowa Temperance Alliance, having written to the Hon. John H. Gear,
of this city, Republican candidate for Governor,
as to his position upon the temperance question
and the famous temperance plank in the Iowa Republican platform, Mr. Gear responds as follows,
in a letter that will be published in the Hawkeye
Tuesday morning:

publican platform, Mr. Gear responds as follows, in a letter that will be published in the Hawkeys Tuesday morning:

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 9.—The Hon. H. W. Marnell—My Drar Sin: Your favors of the 27th of June, and July 5 respectively are at hand and contents duly noted. I have been a Republican since the organization of the party; have always stood by the party through good and evil report; and have believed, and do believe, in its principles as set forth in its platforms from time to time by our State and National Conventions. The State Convention which assembles in your city on the 27th of June last conferred on me the high honor of a nomination to the Chief Magistracy of the State. I have accepted this nomination with gratitude, and, I trust, with a full appreciation on my part of the grave and delicate responsibilities which surround this high position. I regard the question involved in the eleventh resolution of the State platform as a purely legislative one, to be determined by the people when they elect members of the General Assembly. If the people of the State wish to intensify the present law, it is their right, which they will doubtless exercise, to elect members of the General Assembly in foor of such intensification; if on the contrary, the wish to adopt other and different laws from the now on the Statute books, they will elect members of the General Assembly who coincide with their views. The Constitution provides that the Executive shall take care that the laws are faitfully executed. As I understand this, it is his duty to see that all laws are enforced, and I whall endeavor to discharge this solemn duty in strict accordance with the official oath which I shall be called upon to take if my nomination shall be confirmed and ratified by a popular election. I have the honor to be yours,

TILDEN. NEW YORK, July 9.—In a letter from Long Branch the Times correspondent wires that Samuel Tilden, the defeated candidate for the Presidency, spent Sanday at Sea Girt, a few miles below the Branch. His companions were the nephew of his uncle, Col. Pelton, Smith M. Weed, and: ex-Assemblyman John Folly. It is now generally known in political circles here that Mr. Tilden has not given up the European trip contemplated by him some time ago. He will sail in a week or ten days with Cyrus W. Field. Their principal business abroad will be to raise money to build the New York elevated railroad, which they propose to extend around the east side of the city. Mr. Tilden, it is no e further stated, has given up all thoughts of reviving the Presidential contest in the courts. He has also refinquished the purpose of maintaining his supremacy in New York politics. He will make no light in the approaching Itali convention. HIS REPORTED WITHDRAWAL PROM POLITICS.

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

New York, July 9.—The aftorney for ex-Gov. Joel Parker, Receiver of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, has instituted suits against eight of the old stockholders and Directors of that Company for the recovery of \$200,000 asserted to have been drawn by the stockholders from the assets of the Company when the transfer was made to the Hope Insurance Company, of New York. Writs have been served upon William M. Force, the President of the Company until 1873; C. C. Lathrop, Vice-President; Thomas B. Reddie, nember of Congress from Essex County; John H. Kass, President of the Second National Bank,

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

ENTRIES FOR THE DEXTER PARE RACES.

The entries to the Dexter Park meeting which commences one week from to-day closed last night with the most gratifying results, every purse on the programme, except the free-for-all, having filled well, something that has never before occurred in the history of Dexter Park; that is, to have all the purses fill with the entries on hand at the time of closing. A large number will undoubtedly be received by mail, and these will swell the fields of horses in each race still more. Altogether, there were forty-one entries received last night, being but one less than at the Springsled (Mass.) meeting, which occurs on the same days, and which belongs to the boasted Octolateral, and the additional entries will knock Springsled into the shade.

the shade.

In case the free-for-all does not fill, a race will be arranged for Raras, Nettle, and any other horses that may wish to enter. Should this fail through, Rarus will trot against time, and John Splan, his driver, agrees to show 2:16 or better sure. The entries are as follows:

First Day-Tursaya, July 1, 1877, Press 1, 1987 Sure. The entries are as follows:
FIRST DAY-TURSDAY, July 17, 1877.—Purse \$1,000
for 2:35 class—\$500 to the first, \$250 to the second, \$150
to the third, \$100 to the fourth.
W. & R. Loden, Bay City, Mich., enters br. g. Alfred,
Budd Doble, San Francisco; enter b. g. Volney, by
Volunteer.

Volunteer.

George R. Logan, Chicago, enters ch. g. Soilie K.
by Golidust.
G. Fisher, Terre Haute, enters gr. g. Echo, by Whit

S. Lasher, Eigin, b. m. Morosa.

Class 2-Knnning race, one mile and repeat; purse, \$200; \$100 to drivs, \$70 to second, \$30 to third. William Strady, Peoria, Ill., b. s. Reality by West Boxbury, dam by Epsilon.

C. E. McDonald, Kunda, Ill., b. m. Dizna by imported Knight of St. George, dam Wagnette.

H. J. Woodford, Grand Rapida, Mich., b. m. Nettie
B. by Vandal dam Woodbine.

C. Wilcox, Grand Rapida, g. m. No Name by Eclipse A. Hankins, Chicago, b. colt Jim Murchy.

Class 3-Trotting race for horses that have never beaten 2:35. Purse \$200-\$100 to first; \$70 to second; \$30 to third.

H. H. Yates, Chicago, b. m. Lady Me.

80 to third. H. H. Yates, Chicago, b. m. Lady Mc. Lew Glenn, Detroit, Mich., b. g. Jackson ville Boy. William McGingan, Kalanjazoo, Mich., b. m. Lady Vesta. Vesta. B. C. Holly, Grand Rapids, g. g. Little Sam. James O'Brien, Niles, Mich., g. g. Edward. W. B. Darling, Chicago, g. g. St. George. G. C. Carke, Chicago, b. g. Young Princeton.

BASE-BALL.

BASE-BALL.

BIG BABY GAME AT COLUMBUR.

Special Disputch to The Tribusa.

COLUMBUR, O., July 9.—One of the most remarkable games of base-ball ever witnessed in this city was played this afternoon between the Buckeyes and Tecamsehs, of London, Ont. The Buckeyes made their one run in the second inning, and the visitors their solitary tally in the eighth inserting of McCormick that not one of the visitors reached first base until the eighth inning. The playing on both sides was very sharp and brilliant. Eighten innings were played, when the game was declared a draw on account of darkness.

Errol Eight each.

Base hits—Off McCormick, 4; off the visitors, 6.

The game was the most hotly contested of any ever played in this city.

PITTSBURG.

Special Disputca to The Tribusa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 9.—The Alleghandes and Syraques Stars played again this afternoon in the presence of about 2,000 spectators, the game resulting 2 to 0 in favor of the visitors. The home club excelled at the bat, but lost the game by errors of Nelson in the sixth inning, allowing the Stars to score two runs. The following is a summary:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—Indianapolis, 0; Boston, 3.

LOUISVILLE'S SANGERFEST. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—To-night's reheareals for the Sangerfest were pronounced perfect successes. In all quarters the liveliest and most enthusiastic interest is manifested in the great mesical festival. Its fix notial success is already assured, more than three thousand reserved seats for each day's concert having been sold up to the present time. Sixty car-loads of strangers came from Cincinnati alone to-night, and other points are proportionally represented.

Sr. LOUIS, July 9.—The Orpheus Saengerbund, forty members, with the Knights Templar Band of sixteen pieces, the Treire Lannerchor, thirty-six members, with the New Orleans Orchestra, sixteen pieces, and the St. Louis quartette members left for Louisville to-night by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad to particuate in the grand musical festival to commence to-morrow in that Giy. They will be joined at some point on the road by part of a society from Belleville, Ill., and another from Springleid, Ill.

LONDON, July 9.—Steamships State of Virginia, Herman, Ludwig, and Assyria, from New York, have arrived out.

have arrived out.

Loxnon, July 9.—Steamships Nederland, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Beits and Bands. They are ange, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvernacher tial-tanic Co., Cincinnati, O

THE CROPS

A New System of Farming in Central Kansas.

Wheat-Fields of Four Thousand Acres Worked on Contract.

Reports from the Wheat and Corn Fields of the Northwest.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

ARILENE, Kan., July 7.—The readers of THE
TRIBUNE will doubtless be surprised at the statement that there is a place in the United States scre, the man who does the work furnishing his own teams and implements. The plan was first tried by Mr. F. C. Henry in 1873, when he had 500 acres of prairie broke and put in fall wheat. It was reaped in 1874, yielding mineteen bushels per acre. The same land, with 700 acres more, was sown in the fall of '74, making the great 1, 200-

contact of the contac

in this country, and one that I am sure merits the attention of all those who meditate removing to a country where laud is plenty, good, and cheap, but where money, in the nature of the case, is yet scarce, but where it may be made very fast with proper industry and average intelligence. May it not be that this system, with its mutual advantages and large profits, will prove to be the germ of a new social and industrial philosophy among the farmers of these great plains, which, instead of being the barren regions they have long been supposed to be, are proving to be the most fertile and profitable farming lands in the country, and which in a few years will change the home of the buffalo, antelope, and Indian into the abodes of the most happy, prosperous, and independent people in the world? The conditions are all here for just that state of things and, in spite of drought and grasshoppers, —which are fast losing their terrors,—that state of things is fast becoming a reality.

There are many things that stand closely related to the subject of this article, but it is already too long. However, if any reader of This Tursuns wants special explanations, and will address his inquiries by letter to Mr. F. C. Henry, he will give full information in reply to such inquiries.

T. M. N. Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Lacrons, Linn Co., Kan., July 9.—Corn never-

fall information in reply to suce inquiries.

T. M. N.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lacrone, Linn Co., Kan., July 9.—Corn nevershowed a better prospect of a big crop. Most of
it has been cultivated three times. Wheat and oats
look first-rate. Fall wheat is pretty nearly all
harvested, and will yield twenty busnels per acre.
Timothy and clover are excellent. No grasshoppers.

Grando, Crawford Co., Kan., July 9.—Weather
delightful. Corn growing rapidly; first planted is
shoulder high; later planted all heights down to
six inches. We are now cultivating and very busy.

ILLINOIS. Special Dissurches to The Tribnne.

Marroon, Ill., July 9.—The favorable weather for a short time past is rapidly bringing out late planted corn in this vicinity, and the prospect for a for a short time past is rapidly bringing out late planted corn in this vicinity, and the prospect for a good yield brightening every day. Wheat is being cut and will be an unusually fine yield. In some portions of the counties of Shelby, Christian, and Montgomery the corn crop is badly ruined by excessive rains, and from present indications will be the next thing to a failure.

CLAY CITY, Clay Co., July 9.—Wheat is very fine. All has been harvested, and most stacked. Oats extra good. Fruit in abundance.

CARLYLE, Clinton Co., July 9.—Wheat harvest just done. Farmers stacking. Wheat better than we expected.

Farmers stacking. Wheat better than we expected.

Farmers stacking. Wheat better than the finest here for years. All done harvesting, and ready to thrash. Farmers healthy and hopeful.

BRIGGROW, McCoupin Co., July 9.—Wheat from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Weather good. Wages 32 per day. Help plenty. Farmers jubilant

BUNKER HILL, McCoupin Co., July 9.—Wheat in this section best we have ever raised. In the midst of harvest. Getting along finely.

JERREYULLE, Jersey Co., July 9.—Wheat in this section best we have ever raised. In the midst of harvest. Getting along finely.

WAFELLO, De Witt Co., July 9.—Rye mever was better. Large breaath sown. Will yield from thirty to forty bushels. Spring wheat and oats look well. Ground sokked with water. Corn on low lands being entirely destroyed.

NEGO, Fike Co., July 9.—Winter wheat will average from fifteen to seventeen bushels per acre. Is as good as could be asked for. Weather has been wet, and interfered a great deal with harvesting.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Roscor, St. Clair Co., July 9.—We estimate our winter wheat at twelve bushels per acre. Quality good. Weather has been good.

WASHINGTON, Franklin Co., July 9.—Oats and wheat good, —never better. Potato crop very large. Corn above an average, sur feet high.

INDEPENDING, Jackson Co., July 9.—Pall wheat mostly harvested in good condition. No damage by late storms. Corn averages two feet high and doing well. by late storms. Corn averages two recently doing well.

FULTON, Callaway Co., July 9.—Fifteen bushels will be the average per acre of winter wheat in this county. Ground has been very wet and impossible to run machines. The crop is about half in shock.

Insura, Miller Co., July 9.—Winter wheat generally very good. Oats look well, and good prospects. Corn growing anely considering the sea-

have known for many feet and the largest and best crops of potatoes ever raised. Corn looks fine.

MONTROELLO, Lafayette Co., July 9.—Oats and timothy, and, in fact, all grain, has grown very fast during the last ten days. Oats promise good quality. Wheat has not been injured by the bug. Flax is very good.

Presscort, Pierce Co., July 9.—Reports come in from all around that the spring wheat on old ground is thinning out. It is quite evident that we are going to be disappointed in realizing a heavy crop of wheat and oats, as was the prospect two weeks ago.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA.

Special Disputches to The Tribuna.

Lakerows, Carver Co., July 9.—Spring wheat and oats excellent. Corn growing fast—stands two feet high; worked three times. Barley very nice; will be ripe in two weeks. Rye ripe in one week—light crop expected. Timothy good. Wild hay a light crop; began making on the 3d inst.

Winona, Minn., July 9.—The tremendous rainstorm in southern and central Minnesota on Saturday night did no damage to crops except barley, which is badly lodged.

News to-day from the western end of the Winona & St. Peter Road confirms the westward flight of hoppers. They are all gone, and have not deposited any eggs. оню.

Special Dispatches to the Tribuna.

NETTUNE, Mercer Co., July 9.—Wheat is good; half in shock. Oats injured by wet. Corn very poor. Since the 1st of June, eixteen days of rain, and prospects of more to foliow.

FINDLAY, Rancok Co., July 9.—The outlook for crops is good if it would only stop raining. Corn is not getting worked much.

gip	Mr. Charles B. Thorne, Jr. Mr. James O'Neil	
indimir	Mr. John Domella	
rince	Mr. John Parselle	
alde	Mr. Louis L. James	
ackaroff	Mr. J. L. Stoddart	
ndre	Mr. M. C. Dailey	
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THE SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. The fourth week of the summer-night concerts commenced last evening with a miscellaneous programme including the overture to Cherubini's "Anacreon"; the allegretto from Mosart's E flat symphony; selections from Weber's "Preciosa"; Liszt's March "Vom Fels sum Meer"; the Vorspiel to "Lohengrin"; Tschaikowsky's "Air de Nelster", Romanner in G. Raffa "Vor spiel to "Lohengrin"; Tschaikowaky's "Air de Ballet"; Beethoven's Romance in G; Raffs "Vor der Czarda"; Strauss' "Telegram Waits"; Gou-nod's "Funeral March of a Marionette"; and the overture to "Stradella." This evening will be the event of the season, the programme being devoted exclusively to Beethoven, and of all Beethoven night programmes which Nr. Thomas has given in this city this is the finest one. It includes the "Fidelio" overture; the "Leo-nora" overtures Nos. 2 and 3; the choral fantasis, in which Mr. Fuchs will take the piano part and the Apollo Club the choral; the immortal Seventh Symphony; and the great Septette. There will un-doubtedly be a rush.

THE ADELPHI. At the Adelphi last evening a new bill was pre-sented, and many new faces, to a very large au-dience. Stetson's Novelty Company, of Boston, appeared in the well-worn and severely-mutilated drama, entitled "The Three Fast Men." The piece is an old one, and seems to have lost its identity to a large extent as presented by this piece is an old one, and seems to have lost its identity, to a large extent, as presented by this company. Its interest consists in its novelty,—commencing with a minstrel scene, and passing on to the bar-room and gambling-den, etc. In plot and situation—if it may be said to have a plot—it reminds one of Joshus Whitcomb with the humor and sentiment left out. The company numbers several good people, and old-time favorites, but their parts are not such as to call them out or give them the opportunity to do themselves justice. Pat Rooney in his old songs, and E. M. Hall with his banjo and songs are the real attraction of the week.

OBITUARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Carro, Ill., July 9.—Judge Morrow, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Paducah, Ky., died last night suddenly on the Illinois Central Railroad train from a tumor in his throat. He was returning from California, where he had been trying to obtain relief. His remains here were taken charge of by the Cairo Commandery of Knights Templar, and this afternoon a delegation left on the steamer Fisk with the body for Paducah.

cah.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 2.—Col. J. W. Woodroff, the oldest officer of the New York Division of
the Pennsylvania Railroad, died from paralysis
yesterday. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Wixona, Minn., July 9.—Dispatches to-day announce a rise of six feet in the Chippewa River since Saturday, and logs are running freely. Twenty-five million feet are now in Beef Slough, and still coming. The mills here will get a full supply. Supply.

Boston, July 9.—The Hon, Thomas Talbot de clines the use of his name as candidate for Gov.

THE ORPHANS' FOSTER-MOTHER.

INCLUDE:

INCLUDE

MARINE NEWS.

Another Tidal Wave Skips Off with Six Feet of Water.

The Buffale Convention of Yessel-Owners Adjourned Till Further Notice.

Maritime Accidents and Numerous Navigation Notes.

ANOTHER LOG FROM BAKER.

Clerk Baker has returned from Lake Superior with another log, and gives an account of the stmr Hurd's late trip, together with other items of in-

Clerk Baker has returned from Lake Superior with another log, and gives an account of the stur Hurd's late trip, together with other items of interest to mariners:

"Halloa!" said Capt. Lloyd, "a red flag shead! A signal of danger; right in the channel, too." As we were looking, the red flag ran down and a white one took its place. All right again. We were passing up the Sault River, and, nearing the Neebsh Rapids, we found the Canadians at work removing the bowlders and improving the channel. While a red flag is up vessels must not pass; a white flag denotes all right.

At noon, the lst, we locked up into the canal. To keep the ball rolling I suppose I should say something about a tidal wave. The "other boys have got it had, and about here is where it catches them. Well, at Wittska Bay our story begins. Ram's steam-barge was lying at the wharf in twelve feet of water. Tidal wave left her aground for three hours. She was drawing six feet; so old tidal skipped out with six. Fact.

Al Grand Island we saw two vessels loading square timber for Quebec, making the third shipment, with six to follow. Here we found the tug Odd-Fellow disabled, and towed her to Marquette. As we were rounding the Island we found the stmr Annie L. Craig aground. She signaled us for help, and after working an hour we got her off. She had been on but a short time. At Onota wharf the prop City of New York was loading pig iron for Cleveland. She had a "core nose" from her recent collision with the schr America.

Reached Marquette the 2d, where we were busy discharying freight for six hours. Then proceeded to Portage, arriving on the morning of the 3d. The same evening we put into Lake Linden, where we are always greeted by a crowd of pesple. As the Hurd is the only regular boat they have, her arrival is the only excitement they have, her arrival is the only a su

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

William Contain, a waiter of the Government survey party now encamped at Port Clinton) is supposed to have seen foully dealt with at Sandusky on the Fourth. He was from Detroit, where he has a wife and child.

The stmr Milton D. Ward got hard aground on Sugar Island Friday evening, while after an excursion party, but a rise in the river released her Saturday morning.

While engaged in unloading iron ore from a vessel at Sandusky on the Fourth, a workman named C. Benner was precipitated into the hold through the breaking of a runway, and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and four children.

The prop Empire State, while bound up Lake Heron. abreast Lakeport, Saturday morning, broke her wristpin, which resulted in the destruction of the upper cylinder. She was towed to Fort Huron by the prop Jawa. The damage will take a week to repair.

A week ago Sunday the barge Wm. Vannatta, lumber-laden and bound down, in tow of the prop E. Thompson, water-logged off the Charities, and was left at Tawas. Part of her deck-load was removed and she was pumped out. The prop A. A. Turner will take that portion of her deck-load put off, and also tow her to her destination.

About 1:30 o'clock Wednessiay morning a collision occurred between the schirs Peerless and Folger, about twenty miles north of Gwego—or rather the Peerless ran into the Folger. The Peerless was bound for Oswego with lumber, and the Folger was en route to Kingston with coal from Sodus, N. Y. The Folger was considerably damaged, including the catting of the main rail on the port bow, splitting the foresalt, catting the timber heads out, tearing away the jib-boom stay, the catheads, two shrouds of the Fore-rigging, etc. The vessels were entangled about an hour, and the jib-boom of the Peerless had to be chopped away, else she would have cut the Folger to the water's edge.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The market was fairly active and frm at 14,03c, the outside for small vessels. Capacity was taken for 8,000 bu wheat, 370,000 bu corn, 50,000 bu oats, and 8,000 bu rye. The charters were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Savelland (Saturday p. m.), corn on through rate: harges Ketcham and Rutter, schr David Vance, all corn at 14c; schrs Yankee Blade and P. B. Locke (small vessels), corn at 5c; prop Jay Gould, wheat, corn, and rye; prop Portage, corn and oats; prop Japan, corn; all through. In the afternoon the schr Bonaldson for corn to Buffalo.

The schr Hungarian gets 55c for coal from Clevelland to Chicago.

The schr Mary Booth carries bark from Ahnapee to Chicago at \$1.50.

Totho, July 7.—Triffe more active, but about unchanged. Charters: Schrs Geo. W. Davis, St. Peter, and J. S. Richards, corn to Erie, 15c; Smith & Post, corn to Walkerville, 15c; L. L. Lamb, wheat to Buffalo. 2c; Ben Franklin, corn and wheat to Oswego, 4% and 5c; Cornecan, Bailey, and Atmosphere, corn to Erie, at 14c. LAKE FREIGHTS.

COMMERCE OF MILWAUKEE.

1877:
| ARRIVALA | No. | Tonnage | Men| Men | 157 | 101, 313 | 4,615
| Propellers | 202 | 188,705 | 4,932
| Sail vessels | 694 | 77,833 | 3,435 Total. 1.053 875,951 13,085

DEPARTURES. 70mnage, 26,000

Side wheel steamers. 161 100,353 4,643

Propellers. 191 178,417 4,621
Sall vessels. 722 87,790 3,456 Total......1,074

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Pour Huron, Mich., July S.—Down—Propa
Badger State, Benton, Lawrence, Dean Richmond,
Quebec, Arabia, Antelope and barges, Tuttle and
consort, E. B. Hale and tow, J. S. Fay and tow. consort, E. B. Hale and tow, J. S. Fay and tow, Niagara and raft, Turner and barges; schrs Lizzle A. Law, Mears, Nellie Redington, City of Cheago, Bismarck, Belle Sheridan, J. D. Sawyer, Mary Copiley, M. I. Wilcox, Escanaba, Alva Bradley, Fayette Brown, Read Case, Mary Nau. Lip—Props J. Bertschy, Nashua, India, Roanoke, Swallow and consort, Vanderbilt and consort, Venna and consort, Wetmore and consort, East Saginaw and barges; schrs Peshtigo, S. H. Foster, Trenton, Fillmore, Jane Ralston, Dunford, Lasco, Westcott, Anna Maria, Fame, Mary Merritt, Wind, north, fresh; weather fine.

LOST THEIR RAFTS.

The tugs Emerald and Annie Moiles each lost a raft on the bay Tuceday afternoon, off Saginaw. The tugs were proceeding along in company at the time the northeast squall struck them, and in a brief time the Moiles had only a few boom-sticks and the Emerald a few logs in tow. The Emerald's raft contained about 400,000 feet, and is owned by H. W. Sage & Co., and the Moiles' raft belonged to C. K. Eddy. On Wednesday the boats were engaged in picking up the logs, and it is thought that all will be secured.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribund.

Manquette, Mich., July 9.—Arrived—Prop W.
H. Darnum, schrs T. W. Terry, S. H. Minch,
David Wagstaffe, Canadian schr Mary Barret, Siygo.
Cleared—Prop Havana, schrs Genos, Helena, Edpire State, James C. Harrison. Passed down—
Prop Garden City. Up—Prop Peerless, St. Psul.

THE CANAL. Bernesrow, July 9.—Cleared—Prop Victor, Henry, 74, 152 feet lumber; Gypsy Queen, Henry, 93, 244 feet lumber; Metropoils, Henry, 98, 804 feet lumber; Day-Dawn, Ottawa, Morris and La Salle, 70, 450 feet lumber, 22, 000 lath, 550 post; Lockport, Lockport, 5,000 on wheat.

MICHIGAN CITY.
Special Dispoich to The Tribuna.

Michigan City, Ind., July 9.—The schr Maggie
Dail, in entering the barbor Sunday night, ran into
the light-house approach, damaging it about \$25,
the result of refusing a tow. E. T. Evans, Hog., President of the Buffale Association of Vessel-Owners, telegraphed here yesteriay that so many localities being unable to conmet in that city to morrow had been adjourned till further notion, which means sine die. Probably the gentlemm at Buffalo discovered that it would be impracticable to bring so many diversified inter-ests together, and have thus accord before they heard from the Chinara masting.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

Exis, Pa., July 9.—Arrived from Chicago, stmr
China. Departures for above to-day were stmrs
India, Sparis; schre Corsicon, R. E. Williams, G.
W. Davis, St. Feter, Joseph Kelley, Julia Willard,
Grain receipts to-day, 80, 000 bu.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Milwaukur, Wis., July 9.—Charters — Schr Guiding Star, 18,000 bu wheat to Oswego, on owner's account; schr Nellie Wilders, wheat to Kingston at 5c.

er's account; schr Nellie Wilders, wheat to Kingston at 5c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Chicago. The catamaran Burtchal has left Detroit for Chicago... The schr Saveland came from Milwankee yesterday to find a cargo, and got it... There are few cargoes on the lumber market, and arrivals are not frequent... The new schr Una, of Grand Haven, was lying near Rush-sireet bridge yesterday... The Grace A. Channon has been on the lumber market for a week, and no sale from day to day.... The schr Sunnyzide, lying at anchor in the lake basin, is having her topsides and deck calked ... It was off Twin River Point where the schr Moss experienced such good weather last Thursday, and not Mineral Point... The little excursion star Mary, that came up from Milwankee early in the season, has not fared well financially, and her owner will take her back to Milwankee to-day... Capl. Doyle, of the bark Lafrinier, which arrived yesterday, reports equally weather off Twin River Point Saturday evening... The stars Ben Drake and Lady Washington have been chartered by the Masonic fraternity to take them to Highland Park on the 25th inst... The schr George C. Finney has taken the I. N. Foster's place on the lumber market, but it is not known whether she is to remain there as long as the latter did or not... Capt. Biswett makes krips to the Hospital Ship at 9, 10, and 11 a. m., and at 1, p. m. with his stim Bret Harte. The regular trips to Lincoln Park and the crib will be made at the usual hours. The prop Gordon Campbell, of the Anchor Line, is on her way to Buffalo in charge of Fleet-Captain Briggs. It is said she is going to be converted into a towing barge... The Gospel-ship Glad Tidings will be towed to Evanston this morning at 11 o'clock, from Rush street bridge. The Drake will leave her dock at Clark street bridge at the usual time, 10:30.... Capt. Ben Eyster is altering the timber post of the schr B. Parsons at his dry-dock, and is putting tow-posts on the vigo Constitution. He also has men on the Ben Drake fine the substitution of the sch NAVIGATION NOTES.

The following were the arrivals and clearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARTVALS—Stmrs Corona. St. Joe. sundries; Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; props Bismarck, Marmette, towing; J. L. Hurd. Handle, Cock, auddries; Portage, Buffalo, sundries; M. Groh, Mainistee, lumber; Messenger, Beston Harbor, sundries; Trader, St. Joe. sundries; Vanderbili, Buffalo, sundries; Coila Campbell, Ludington, lumber; Buffalo, sundries; Coila Campbell, Ludington, lumber; Henkannes, Marinette, lumber; E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; M. Henkannes, Marinette, lumber; Two Brothers, Manistee, lumber; R. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; Marinette, lumber; Marinette, lumber; R. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; Willerya, Marinette, lumber; Marinette, lumber; Chit, Ludington, lumber; Beindeer, Elk Rapids, pig-fron; Ostrich, Duncan City, lumber; R. M. Davidson, Pigson River, lumber; Marinette, lumber; Menoulhase, lumber; Mercury, Jodiacton, lumber; Menoulhase, lumber; A. P. Nichola, Cheboygan, lumber; Horder, Ludicton, lumber; Dan Williama, Menoulhase, lumber; Dan Williama, Menoulhase, lumber; Loskout, Grand Haren, lumber; Cuyahoga, Whitesia Bay, lumber; A. P. Nichola, Cheboygan, lumber; Bartsic, Muskegon, lumber; E. M. Portoch, Ludicton, lumber; Dan Williama, Menoulhase, lumber; Coronal Lak, bark.

Ciananses—Schr Jem Elleworth, Kingston, 22, 941
https://dx.dec.

be wheat; schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, 69,600 bu comp-schr Stampede, Buffalo, 18,575 bu corn; schr Saveland, Buffalo, 47,500 bu corn; prog Menominee, Green Bay, 20 bris pork; sturr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; schr Comanche, Kingston, 19,200 be scern; schr C. Michel-son, Ludington, 45 cords stone; schr L. B. Coates, Mus-kegon, 190 be oats; prop Charles Beltz, Maniaes, 200 bu corn, 200 bu eats, 10 bris beef, 10 bris pork; 10 tons hay, and sendries; schr G. D. Dousman, Ford Biver, 600 bs hause.

FIRES.

AT DEL NORTE, COL.

Denver, Col., July 9.—A large and destructive free occurred at Del Norte, the principal town in the San Juan mining regions, on Friday night last. It broke out at 7 o'clock in the evening, in Schaffer & Co. 's large supply store, and in a short time most of the block —the principal ene in the citywas burned. The losses are: Schaffer & Co., \$100,000, insurance, \$35,000; W. Conley, livery, \$3,000, insurance, \$35,000; W. Conley, livery, \$3,000, insurance, \$1,000; W. Middleton, proprietor of the American House, \$2,500, insurance, \$1,200; Adler & Freedman, liquors, \$4,000, insurance, \$2,000: Love, Pool & Crossinsy, buckings, \$1,000, no insurance; Brown & Anderson, building, \$1,500; McCunnix, building, \$3,000; Kiel, damage to stock, \$300; Porter & Middough, damage to stock, \$10,000; Frank Walker, damage, \$2,000. Several others from \$100 to \$1,200 each. The origin was probably the axplosion of a lamp in the coal-oil-room of Shafer's. Frank Walker was caught in his room, and narrowly occaped suffocation by the smoke. The building will be rebuilt at once.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—A free at Del Norte, Col., on the 6th instant, consumed two blocks, including the Post-Office, and the San Juan Bank building, and other property, valued at \$200,000. The insurance is small. The books and deposits of the bank were saved, and the bankness will be continued. Particulars are meagre.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from box 146 at 9:30 last evening was caused by a fire in a blacksmith's shop at No. 261 Cottage Grove avenue, owned by Boyd & Wisner, and occupied by Morgan Barns. Damage, \$150.

The alarm from box 645 at 9:30 last evening was caused by a fire in a one-story frame on San Francisco street, owned and occupied by Luke McDermott. Damage, \$250. Cause, explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 17 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the roof of W. H. Scoville's soap factory, No. 52 Fulton street. Damage, \$50. IN CHICAGO.

AT MATTOON, ILL.
Special Dispotes to The Tribune.
Marroon, Ill., July 2.—The large brewery of Fred Kinsol, at this place, was at 11 o'clock and is now rapidly burning, and will be a total loss. The damage will not be less than \$10,000. Insurance unknown.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Bosron, July 9.—The Massachusetts and Connecticut Insurance Commissioners are wholly satisfied with the protection offered its policyholders by
the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and will
not revoke the licenses, notwithstanding the section
of the New York Superintendest. The assets of
the Company in the United States were never so
large as at present, and are nearly double the liabilities. The assets cannot be removed while there
is an existing liability in this country.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not a "cure-all," but it does cure biliousness or liver complaint, and all forms of blood and skin diseases, excepting cancer, which it will not cure. Pierce's Memorandum Books given away at all drug-stores.

The grand opening will positively take place on MONDAY EVENING, July 16.
With the greatest play of modern thuss. THE DANICHEFFS.

NIGHT-Great programmes, including the NAMPHONY and CHORAL FANYASIA when the brilliant plants, JULIOS FUCHES, and a select Chorau rehearted for this occasion by Will.
L. TOM LIAS, will assis.
TO MORBOW NIGHT-Brilliant programme, compositions performed for the first time in AMRHGA.
THURSDAY NIGHT-Third Symphony Night.
Popular Matines Saturday p. m.
Corposite & Station, Bunagera.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS

TO-NIGHT CONTROL

BEETHOVEN

THEO.

To Societies, Lodges, and School

Leave. | Arrive.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEGAD.

beyot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific House, and at Palmer Rouse. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... \* 7:00 a. m. \* 8:55 p. m. 
Day Express... \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:46 s. m. 
Ralamasco Accommedation... \* 8:45 p. m. \* 10:20 p. m. 
Aliantic Express (daily)... \* 5:15 p. m. \* 4 8:00 a. m. 
Night Express... \* 9:00 p. m. 1 9:20 a. m. 
Night Express... \* 9:00 p. m. 1 9:20 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

PITTISBUBO, CINUINNATI & ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO, BOCK IRLAND & PACIFIO RAIL-BOAD
Depot, corner of Van Bures and Sherman sts. Their
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Aris'c

| Depart | Amira

ONLY THRATHE OPEN IN THE CITY!
JOHN STEISON'S HOW ARD ATHEN MUM COMPANY FROM BOSTON. Larges Novelty Troans incircling in addition, Adah Richmond, Yankse Locke,
Schooltraft and Cose, Pat Rooner, Seille Larkeile, S.
M. Hall, N. D. Jonga, in the great Novelty Drama of Pun

SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES
Union Depot, West Side, near Medison st. bridge,
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 129 Randolphest. | Leave | Arrive

HIGAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAD

Leave. Arrive.

Mondota, Ottawa, and Streator \* 2:25 a.m. \* 7:45 g.m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator \* 4:15 p.m. \* 10:40 g.m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator \* 4:15 p.m. \* 10:40 g.m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator \* 4:25 p.m. \* 7:65 g.m. \* 7:

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL WAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison ets. Ticket Offices,
e5 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Facilie House.

FAI/THUMB Building, foot of Myroe-si. Ticket Offices: St Clark st. Paimer Russ. Grand Pacific, and Denot (Exposition Building). Leave. A

Wisconsin & Minesota, Green
Bay, and Menasin through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minne
sota Express.
Wisconsin & Minesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotia green good either via Madison and Prajrie
du Chies, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wiscons.

DHIGAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RAILEDAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-st., and Sixteenth-sts. There offices, as
Clark-st., and as depots.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERE. 

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

on, President of the Wil

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manase, optician, 88 Madison street (Thisture aliding), was: At 8 a. m., 79 degrees; 10 s. m., 4; 12 m., 86; 3 p. m., 84; 7 p. m., 82. Baromar at 8 a. m., 29.83; 8 p. m., 29.80.

was no meeting of the Methodist mi

success of the Drover's Journal and the Line of Newspapers," published by H. L. I. & Co., is attested by the fact that they sen obliged to purchase a three-revolution ress, printing 2,500 papers per hour, in o keep up with the demands of the rapid into in the circulation of their various editions. ess cost \$3,500, and will be placed in their own at the Union Stock-Yarde Saturday. Yoffice is at 106 Dearborn street.

of interest to the Club and of a routine char were acted on. The night of meeting wa d to the first Friday evening of each month stanley invited the Club to participate in th gof Humboldt Park, Sunday. The invita is accepted, and the Club adjourned.

self inxuriate all day long, and draw in a stock of health enabling them to defy the doctor and all his works.

The steamer Bret Harte has been engaged to furnish transportation to and from the Hospital boat, and was announced to make her first trip at o'clock. By that hour there were about thirty women at the starting-point,—the Clark-street bridge,—each one having under her care from one to three children. Some delay occurred in consequence of the absence of a medical man, for the managers have wisely determined that no children shall be allowed upon the boat who have recently suffered from any contagious disease. Accordingly, a trip out into the harbor was taken, and on the return a doctor was found who examined the children and questioned the mothers as to whether scarlet fever, messles, or any such disease had manifested itself in their families of late. All being found antisfactory, the order to start was given at 10 o'clock, and in less than a quarter of an hour the Bret Harte ranged alongside of the Hospital ship.

THE FLORETTA is of 320 tons register, and has rather more deckroom than the Summer Cloud, which was used for a similar purpose last year. Awnings are spread over the full length of the deck, and under these are an infinity of chairs, cots, swings, and babyiumpers. The little crowd made themselves very soon at home, and rosmed around in thorough enjoyment of the novel aurroundings. A couple of barrels of crackers and some large cans of pure, fresh milk were provided, and, as soon as practicable, were dispensed liberally, and heartily reliabled by the little crowd made themselves very soon at home, and rosmed around in thorough enjoyment of the novel aurroundings. A couple of barrels of crackers and some large cans of pure, fresh milk were provided, and, as soon as practicable, were dispensed liberally, and heartily reliabled by the little crew in odons that before many days the capacity of the Hospital will be flaily tried.

The arrangements are excellent, and every care to the children from t

fore many days the capacity of the Hospital will be faily tried.

The arrangements are excellent, and every care is taken of the children from the time they start until their return to the wharf. Mr. O. C. Gibbs acts as superintendent, and Mrs. Merriam as Matron. Last year over 11,000 persons, large and small, visited the ship, and this year that number will probably be excessed. In future the Bret liarte will leave every hour, beginning at D s. m., and the start will be made punctually to the moment. The last boat leaves the ship at 5 o'clock, thus affording the children a good long day on the water.

The enterprise is one which should commend itself to every humanitarian. It is managed by well-known and responsible persons, and in no other way can so much good be accomplished by so little expenditure. The entire cost for the season is estimated at \$2,500, and subscriptions may be sent to Mr. O. C. Gibbs, No. 130 Dearborn street, the Hon. R. P. Derickson, 423 West Fifteenth street, or to Mr. George Sturges, at the Northwestern Bank. There are no distinctions drawn, and none are refused whom such a trip would be likely to benefit. Old people are welcomed, and the mothers of the children seem to derive as much gratification from the rest and the fresh air as do their infant charges. The attention of the wealthy and charitable may well be turned to the Chicago Floating Hospital.

### OIL-STOVES.

PRIAL BEFORE THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Prof. Lambert, of St. Ignatius College, before
the Board of Underwriters yesterday afternoon,
thowed the freaks and follies of oil-stoves, their
seculiarities and liability to explosion. All the
til-stoves were there, and likewise the agents for
hem in this city. So were Ben Bulwinkle and some
orty-five insurance propesentatives, who sought

falling. An oil-stove is not a whit safer than a glasslamp. Every oil-stove the Professor had ever
seen or tested was liable to blow up, except the
Adams & Westlake stove, protected by the wiregauze chambers, as mentioned above. All oilstoves will, in time, raise coal-oil to an explosive point, and an inflammable gas
will form. This was a settled principle. The
Professor was phed with influmerable and silly
questions by a number of the stove-men, but he
showed that he understood the subject he was dis-

The "Summer Comfort" oil-stove was filed with gas and lighted from the vents, and it exploded, though with no great farceness, but it showed that the stove could be exploded. The agent had put in his machine unreservedly, and still claimed that his stove was O. K. At 4:30 o'clock matters were decidedly interesting. Two hours or more had been spent in almost fruitless endeavor. The stove-men besieged the Professor, and some claimed, when it was proposed to have them leave their stoves for another and further exporiment when they should not be present, that they would not be treated fairly. Some of the stove-men went so far as to charge that the Professor had an interest in the Adams & Westlake stove. Prof. Lambert was perfectly willing to nave several chemists act with him in the next experiment. The exhibitions are conducted under the auspices of the loand of Underwriters, before a special committee appointed for the purpose, in the interest of the public and the insurance companies. At the next exhibition only the underwriters and insurance representatives will be present, and the stovemen excluded, in order to prevent an exhibition of temper, such as was shown yesterday, and to hasten the securing of practical results. temper, such as was shown restordar ten the securing of practical results, reported on hereafter.

### OUR MILITIA.

A FLATTERING PROSPECT.

Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, who has for some General of all the militas in the State. Col. Joseph T. Torrence, Colonel of the Second Regiment,
received his commission as Brigadier-General of
the First Brigade, vice Gen. Ducat promoted.
This brigade consists of the First, Second, and
Third Regiments Illinois State Gnards.
Licut.-Col. Samuel B. Sherer, now in command
of the First Regiment, yesterday morning forwarded his resignation to the Governor of the
State. He has proved himself a very efficient
officer, has labored most assiduously to bring the

James W. Scovell took out a permit yester build a four-story and basement manufactory x73 feet. southeast corner of Washington Desplaines streets, to cost \$14,000. There were 219 deaths last week, an increase 53 ever the preceding seven days. There died convulsions, 29; cholers infantum, 41; scar fever, 13; consumption, 10; and pneumonia, There were 112 under I year old.

The Department of Public Works will open bids to-day for a sewer on West Polk street, between Western avenue and Irving place. The Department to-day advertises for proposals for the condust.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the Building Department will meet in the City Clerk's office Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The question to be considered is: "Can the Building Department, with its present small force of men, satisfactorily perform the duties of the Department and enforce the Building ordinance?" and enforce the Building ordinance:

The quarterly report of the Superintendent of the House of Correction shows that since April 1 the receipts of the institution were \$3, 822, and the expenditures \$13,541. April 1 there were in the prison 331 persons; between April 1 and June 30, 1,679 prisoners were received and 1,510 discharged. June 30 there were 500 prisoners. Mr. Felton submitted plans for a prison workshop, 50x258, and recommended that one be constructed near the southern line of the present male prison yard, midway between the southeasterly gates and fity feet from the same, the shops to be two stories in height, and to include bath-room, 50x50 feet, and a bakeshop at the east end, of the same size. The work, the Superintendent said, could be performed by prison labor. On motion, the Superintendent and Mayor were authorized to purchase the necessary material as fast as needed. The building, it was said, may be completed in six months, and it may take two years. All depends upon the amount of skilled labor in the prison. Hr. Felton reported that a contract had been made with A. C. Terry for prison labor. It was approved.

### THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Joe Hogan made the lead box for the corner-sions for the Court-House. It was thirteen inches long, and he sends in a bill of \$13. Rd Walker says he is anxious to have the indict-ment against him disposed of. In the first place, he never committed perjury, he says, and the first effort he will make will be to quash the indictment. Pasling in this he will try for a change

The County Treasurer is hoarding the fr to meet a temporary loan falling due this He has again stopped honoring county ord he Court-House. He expresses hims ted with his visit, and reports the gran togressing rapidly.

as progressing capidly.

The Coroner is again being fought by the "Ring." which yesterday refused to allow him his office expenses for the last half year. Tabor, who "grabbed" some \$400 the tast quarter for services he never rendered, appeared to be the Coroner's most bitter opponent. Just what the difference between the Coroner and the "Ring" is is not known, unless it comes of the fact that he refused to lend his aid to it to pack the jury he summoned to iry some of the indisted nearly a year ago. He is said to have been approached by them on the subject.

been approached by them on the subject.

Egan has put his foot down fistly on Walker and his fabulons claim for "extras." He will be sole arbitrator or nothing in the matter. The "Ring" is furious with him, and McCaffrey is to prefer charges aga ut him, all because he has done as he has. Mac chould not forget to state in the charges that Rgan has regularly divided his earnings on the Court-House work with Periolat, and all he knows about whom Periolat has divided with. White after Egan he should show him up without fear or favor, even if in doing so he has to cast reflections on his dearest friend.

The Grand Juny for July was impanied vester.

reflections on his dearest friend.

The Grand Jury for July was impaneled yesterday, the Hon. J. H. Kedzie, of Evanston, being selected as foreman. The jury is far better than the average, yet there are some in the number who are not entire strangers to jury service. The Court was expected to instruct the body in refreence to the matter of hearing complaints, but did not. He did instruct them, however, as to the necessity of keeping their proceedings secret, and read to them the statutes on the subject. Very little work was done during the day, but twenty cases have been made ready for each day of the coming two weeks. The following are the jurors: W. R. Marphy, C. Sheldon, Milton Dunn, J. D. White, M. Mulveil, John Rheinwold, P. R. Downey, A. B. Whitney, Obadish Huse, W. H. Orndoff, Solomon Knowles, Ferdinand Tanker, P. J. Wall, Justus Baden, J. A. Wadhams, John Lully, Daniel O'Hara, Thomas Flood, J. W. Pendry, A. Williams, J. W. Kelly, C. A. Bourne, and N. J. Harris.

### CRIMINAL.

Justice Foote yesterday gave Lorenzo Mont \$100 and costs for vagrancy. He went to the Bride-John V. Farwell will conduct the no

ng to-day noon in Lower Farwell Hall, No. 150

There will be a meeting of the newly-elected pard of Regents of the University of the West this fternoon at 3 p. m., at the Grand Pacific Hote or the transaction of important business. The semi-annual meeting of the Nurserymen's Association of Chicago takes place at 10 o'clock to-day at the offices of the Prairie Farmer. 118 Monroe street. In the afternoon a fine display of rare plants and flowers, from public and private sources, will be thrown open to the public, who are cordially invited.

FOUR-PER-CENT LOAN.

The popularity of the new 4-per-cent loan is already manifest. The subscriptions, ontside of those forwarded through the Syndicate, and largely from small investors, already exceed \$10,000,000, while the large bids from banks, insurance, and trust companies, who seek a long and safe investment, are yet to come, and are likely to reach a large amount before the expiration of the time allowed for home subscriptions. The Syndidate already has offers for \$14,000,000 of the new bonds in exchange for 6 per cents held abroad, so that the entire sales within the first month will largely exceed the amount which the association of bankers definitely pledged itself to take. There has been within a few years a marvelous change in the credit of the United States.

It is not very long since 6-per-cent bonds were sold with some difficulty at par in gold, and after the Funding act passed it was some time before the Government could make headway with the 5-per cents at par; even the 4½ per cents have been sold at a clear profit of 5 per cent, within a year, beside their interest, while the fives sell at an advance of \$6 to \$8. It is not unreasonable to expect that the 4-per-cent bonds will speedily become even more popular. They run for thirty years, an advantage to be highly appreciated by owners of 5-20 bonds, which are now being called in, are exempt from all taxation, and the amount of the loan anthorized (\$700,000,000) will suffice, beside providing for specie resumption, to clear off the redeemable 6 per cents and make a considerable change in the 5-per-cent debt, while the bonds bearing higher interest will therefore shrink in market value as the probability of early redemation increases, the new bonds will become the favorite and permanent form of investment. Those who do not take the 4-per cents within the next ten days are not likely ever to get them without paying a considerable premium.

out paying a consi INTELLIGENT PATRONAGE SECURED.
excellent qualities of Dr. Price's Places have secured for them the petron

### THE COUNCIL.

Long Debate on the Gas Question.

The Committee Report in Favor of \$1.65 and \$2.

Hereafter the Lake Park Will Be Used

as a Truck Stand. Street-Railways, Etc.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Aid. Cook in the chair, and all present except Pearsons, Tarnow, Oliver, Wheeler, and Thompson (Thirteenth).

The invitation was accepted.

A communication was received from Fire-Marshal Benner stating that twenty-one applications had been made by Aldermen in June for positions in the Fire Department.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald Rosenberg offered a resolution providing that, in the affidavits for grocers' bonds, it shall hereafter be stated that the surety is worth \$2,000 in unincumbered real estate in Cook County. The resolution was adopted.

Ald. Lodding presented a petition from property-owners in his ward stating that the Garden Cybistilling and Rectifying Company was making an intoierable nuisance of itself by emptying its alops, offal, etc., into Mason silp, and praying for an abatement of the same. Referred.

Ald. Lawler offered a resolution authorizing the appropriation of \$500 for the benefit of the family of Policeman McArthur, who was recently killed white in the performance of his duty. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Throop offered the following: Aid. Throop onered the following of the comptroller be, and they are, hereby directed to pay the People's Gastight and Coke Company of the City of Chicago 22 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, furnished and to be furnished the City of Chicago from the ist day of October, 1879, to the 1st day of May, 1878, the payments to be made quarterly as nearly as may be.

the 1st day of May, 1878, the payments to be made quarterly as nearly as may be.

Ald. Throop also presented a similar order, fixing the price of gas to be furnished by the People's Gas Company at \$1.65 per 1,000. This order, however, was not read.

Ald. Gilbert moved to refer the order to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Throop wanted the rules suspended and the order passed. There had been several consultations with the Presidents of the Companies, and both of them had been before the Committee, who were unanimously in favor of the arrangement agreed upon. He would like to see the vexed question disposed of.

Ald. Cullerton asked, as the subject matter had been before the Committee, if it wouldn't be a good idea to have it come up as a report.

Ald. Throop replied that he had nothing to report upon. Hence he had brought the matter in the shape of an order.

Ald. White inquired if his resolution offering the West Side Company \$2 and the South Side \$1.50 s thousand feet, was not before the Committee.

Ald. Throop knew nothing about it. He had no

pension of the rules, and if they were suspended he would have an amendment to offer. If coal was cheaper now than it was last year, it would certainly occur to most people that a distinction ought to be made between the price of gas furnished and gas to be furnished.

The motion was then put on the suspension of the rules, and was lost by the following vote:

Fest-McAuley, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Carr, Stewart, Kerber, Van Oedel, Reidler, Throop, Cook, Seston, Waido, and Schweisthal-id.

Ways-Gilbert, Sommer, Tully, Cuiterton, Lodding, Tarnow, Lavier, White. McNurney, Rawieigh, Thompson (Thirteenth). Baumgarien, Rivan, Riessen, Lincenbarth, Sweeney, Janssen, Kirk, and Daly-18.

Ald. Stewart moved to refer the order to the Committee on Gas. Carried.

Ald. Cary moved to make the subject a special order for 9:30 o'clock.

WHITE'S RESOLUTION.

Ald. White claimed that under the rules a committee could not take up the consideration of the subject and report thereon the same evening.

Ald. McAuley contended that it could.

Ald. White moved that the Committee on Gas be requested to present a report on his resolutions offered June 4, requesting the companies to accept \$1.50 per 1,000, at 9:30. This resolution had been before the Committee, and to have a report from it on the resolution would be the best way to get at the matter.

Ald. Throop said the Committee had reported in favor of placing that resolution on file until the decision was obtained.

Ald. Ryan moved to defer the whole subject and make it a special order for next Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

After some further squabiling, Ald. Cary's motion to make the matter a special order for 9:30 was put and carried.

Ald. White moved that his resolution about the price of gas be taken from the file and made the special order for half-past 9 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ald. White proved the this resolution about the price of a stand for trucks, was then taken up. They recommended that the remonstrance against the ordinance d

Michigan avenne and Randolph street be placed on file.

Ald. Ballard submitted a minority report, recommending that some other place be selected than the Lake Park, or that the stand on Market street be retained and regulated by police supervision.

After some discussion, the majority report was concurred in. This leaves the present ordinance in force, and the Lake Park will hereafter be beautified by tracks and manure-heaps.

Ald. Tally called up the ordinance authorizing the construction and operation by the Chicago City Railway Company of a track on South Halsted street, from Thirty-ninth street to the South Branch of the Chicago River. The ordinance was again read.

street, from Thirty-ninth street to the South Branch of the Chicago River. The ordinance was again read.

Aid. Tully then offered an amendment providing that the tracks of the new road shall be connected with the lines of the Chicago West Division Railway Company now operating on Haisted street, and, when the same shall be so connected, the rate of fare over both lines shall not exceed five cents, etc. The amendment was adopted.

Aid. White moved, as an amendment, to strike ont the words "of said company" in the following clause of Sec. 4:

The rate of fare for any distance on said track and its connections with other tracks of said company shall not exceed five cents, except when care or carriages shall be chartered for a specific purpose.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Aid. Cary, Sec. 3, Clause 1, was so amended as to simply provide that the cars shall be operated by animal power only.

On motion of Aid. Rawleigh, Sec. 6 was amended by the addition of a clause providing for the forfeiture of the Company's rights and privileges in case it should fail to operate that portion of the road between Archer avenue and the South Branch in the same manner as it operated the portion from Archer avenue to Thirty-ninth street.

The ordinance, as thus amended, was then passed by a vote of 26 to 6, Aid. Cary, Lawler, White, McNurney, Baumgarten, and Kyan voting in the negative.

Aid. White moved that the Council adjourn. Lost.

The special order, the report of the Committee

Lost. GAS.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Gas, was then taken up, and the Clerk read as follows:
Your Committee on Gas-Lights, to whom was referred a resolution in regard to the price of gas, report that they have had interviews with the officers of the gas companies, and nuderstand that the lowest price at which they are willing to furnish gas to the city is \$1.65 and \$2 per 1.000 cubic feet respectively, the price of \$2 per 1.000 to the West Side Company to take effect from Oct. 1. 1870. Your Committee therefore recommend the passage of the following:

and Coke Committee to furnish gas at \$1.65 per 1.000 from May 1, 1877, to hay 1. 1878, and the offer of the

special order for 8 o'clock Monday evening.

Agreed to.

ALDERMANIC PASSES.

The report of the Judiciary Committee concerning the resolution directing the Clerk to report to the Council the number of railroad passes obtained by Alderman, was taken up. They recommended that it be adopted.

Ald. White moved that it be deferred under the charter, as he wanted to get another pass.

Ald. Cary moved to make it the special order for 9 o'clock at the next meeting.

Ald. Cullerton moved as an amendment that as the subject was an important one (?) and the members would doubtless want to act upon it, it be made the special order for half-past 10 o'clock.

Ald. Thompson said the matter was an important one, and if Aldermen had been procuring passes it was time the Council knew it.

The amendment was voted down, and Cary's motion was agreed to.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Various ordinances, designed to bless certain portions of the West Side with sidewalks, were reported by the Committee or Streets and Alleys for the West Side, and passed.

The same Committee reported an ordinance changing the name of Douglas avenue to Albany avenue. Report concurred in, and the ordinance passed.

avenue. Report concurred in, passed. After hearing further reports from the sam Committee of no general importance, the Counce adjourned.

### GEN. GRANT.

A Mysterious Dinner, and the Sacred Order

of Precedence.

New York Tribune.

LONDON, July 23.—I don't remember to have seen on any former occasion a paragraph so curiously framed as that which describes yesterday morning the dinner given the evening before by the Minister of the United States in honor of Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant. No doubt you have already published some account of this festival. Did it include a plan of the table? And, if it did, were you, or were you not, led to inquire whether it is usual to state in the newspaper the order in which the guests at a banquet take their places? Did you remark that only two ladies—Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Pierrepont—were present? Did you take in the full significance of the fact that the hostess sat on the left of the Prince of Vales, Gen. Grant sitting on his right? Did

The state of the s pont's wishes with respect to teen. Grant. When Mr. Pierrepont let it be known that he would allow Gen. Grant to accept no invitation where he was not to rank everybody else, there remained to the people who wanted to lionize him only the choice between having him on Mr. Pierrepont's terms and not having him at all. They are a goodnatured race, these English. They laughed, perhaps, in some cases, and shrugged their shoulders, and wondered that plain Americane should set such value on the observances peculiar to aristocratic countries. But they acquiesced; and I presume none of the great men who last night had an opportunity of taking a near view of Gen. Grant on his way to dinner made any wry faces over it. Perhaps you now guess why the arrangements of Mr. Pierrepont's dinner-table are advertised in this morning's papers. The same papers published a list of the Prince of Wales' guests, with Gen. Grant's name in a position-which indicated the low place he took in that ceremony. He is now restored to the dignity which Mr. Pierrepont wishes him to maintain before the English public; or, shall I say, before those titled and aristocratic classes who constitute, for social purposes, and in the eyes of some people, the English public.

Still, some of my conundrums remain, and, so far as I am concerned, must remain, unanswered. I observe, for instance, that the Prince of Wales was attended by Maj-Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, but I find no record of any attendance on Gen. Grant. Where was Gen. Badeau, his aide-decamp! This is the first time Gen. Grant has appeared without Gen. Badeau, and it is, perhaps, the occasion when, if ever, the services of an aide-de-camp might have been useful,—might have contributed, that is, to the general splendor of the occasion. Why the Duis of Richmond was put on Mrs Grant's right, while the six Embassadors at lower down, is a question that also gives rise to anxiety. The world is watting to be told for what 'reason the rule that raises an Embassador of a barbarous throne like Turkey above th

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 9, 1877.—Advices from Mon-treal state that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company are determined to continue business notwithstanding its heavy losses at St. John.
A meeting of the stockholders has been called for the 19th inst., at which the paid-up capital will be reduced a sufficient amount to remedy the existing impairment, and a 5 per cent call has been made on the subscribed stock, which has been made on the subscribed stock, which will give the Company an additional \$300,000 to replace the assets now being used to pay the 8t. John losses. The President and Directors are now at Albany, and in a few days the New York Department will be satisfied and the Com-pany allowed to proceed in that State.

FINANCIAL. PATENSON, N. J., July 9.—The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company suspended to-day. The depositors are proably safe, but the stockholders will lose hearily. The capital of the Company was lose heavily. The capital of the Cempany was \$200,000. The cause of the suspension is business depression, injudicious purchases of paper, and investments in real estate.

The liabilities of the Company to depositors is \$45,000, secured. Stockholders will realize 50 cents on the dollar.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Tuscotla. Ill., July 9.—W. H. Lamb & Brother, for ten years a leading dry-goods house here, closed their doors to-day. Liabilities about \$65,000. Assets ample to secure all creditors. Failure to realize from distressed finances the temporary cause.

### COMING TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Matroon, Ill, July 9.—To-morrow morning four car-loads of excursionists leave here for Chicago by the Illipois Central Railroad, made up chiefly from Shelbyville and Mattoon. They will spend two days in your city. The excursion is for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Shelbyville.

ADAMS ACADEMY.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the Adams Academy, located at Quipcy, Mass. It is an excellent preparatory school, having an able corps of teachers.

### OGDEN DITCH.

Visit of a Reporter to Long John's Pet Stream.

The New Dam Between the Desplaines and the Ditch.

Its Loose Construction Gives No O struction to the Water.

To him who has access to a map of Cook County it can be made to appear that the south fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River has been in one way and another made to connect with the Desplaines. Said south fork used to vanish in the region of swamps, known to the neighbors as Mud Lake. By a series of digzings and dredgings the channel was continued, as one mightsay, up into the swamps, and became a huge drain which fitted large tracts of land for use. Then the channel was arbitrarily extended toward the Town of Lyons. until it made

land for use. Then the channel was arbitrarily extended toward the Town of Lyons. until it made connection with a sort of bayoni or set-back, of the Desplaines. When this connection was made, the fact was at once made apparent that the Desplaines was enough higher than the Chicago to produce a strong current from the former into the latter. This flow at once widened the artificial ent so that it became, instead of an inoffensive ditch, very like a river in some places.

Perhaps it was this enlargement which encouraged the proprietors of the land through which it runs to have it bodily set forth on the map as the "Proposed South Branch Extension Ship Canal." One of the results of this comparatively abnormal flow from the Desplaines was, of course, to widen its course by cutting its channel and carrying along as part of its current the usual amount of earth in suspension. So it happens that the water which leaves the Desplaines clear and bright arrives at the Chicago turbid and muddy with the soil which it has taken up. If there was a continuous channel to the lake through which this flow could pass with its initial velocitr. clear and oright arrives at the Chicago turbid and muddy with the soil which it has taken up. If there was a continuous channel to the lake through which this flow could pass with its initial velocity, this washing-out and taking up would master very little. But this is by no means the case. When the Illinois & Michigan Canal was deepened for the purpose of carrying off certain objectionable features of the Chicago River by producing a carrent from the lake into and through the canal, the Desplaines was not consulted. The current through the ditch and south fork falled to recognize any reversal of the laws of nature. It came into the South Branch from the west, having taken the bend for that purpose just before reaching it. The normal current of the main stream at this point would be from the southwest, and the new ally from the Desplaines would naturally have helped the current and done no harm.

But the reversal of the current in the main stream spotled the harmony, and, instead of helping the rapidity of the current and the consequent cleaning of the stream, the current from the ditch is a strong and active foe to progress. It comes into the main stream at rather more than a right angle, and expends all its force in thwarting the efforts of the South Branch to purge itself by getting into the canal.

THE EFFECT OF THE CROSS-CURRENT

### DEATHS.

STEWART-At Lansing, Cook County, Ill., July 8, 1877. William Wesley, son of Rev. William F. and Julia A. Stewart, of 302 West Indiana-July 8, 1877. William Wesley, son of Rev. William F. and Julia A. Stewart, of 302 West Indiana
Funeral from the bouse, Tuesday, July 10, at 9

a. m.. to Rosehill, in carriages.

WARD—At Boston Highlands, Mass.. July 1,

S. Aurelia, daughter of Francis J. Ward, aged 18

years 9 months and 12 days.

FitzsimMons—Thomas Fitzsimmons, aged 46

years, at his residence, 276 Rebecca-st., July 8,
of cholers morbus.

Funeral from the Holy Family Church, West
Twelfth-st., at 10 a. m. July 10, by carriages to
Calvary.

CAREW—At the residence of her mother, 66

Rast Indiana-st., Mary Carew of ulceration of the
stomach, aged 21 years.

Funeral Wednesday, July 11, 1877, at 1 p. m.,
by care to Calvary Cemetery.

HATFIELD—William Hatfield, July 9, 1877,
after a long illness of asthma and dropsy, aged 49

years and 4 months. A native of Haddlethorpe,
Yorkshire, England.

Funeral from 222 West Polk-st., Tnesday, July
10, at 10-clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

MILLIKEN—Funeral services of Abra A. Milliken, Tuesday, July 10, at 11 a. m., 34 Cottage
Grove-av., by cars to Oakwood.

DONOHUE—Emma Donohue, June 23, 1877,
aged 4 years and 3 months; Ella Donohue,
July 8, 1877, age 2 years 3 months and 27 days,
danghters of T. L. and M. E. Donohue.

Funeral to-day from the parents' residence, 1369
Slate-st., at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary
Cemetery.

### NOTICE. MANY PATENTS ARE SWINDLES, **BUT NOT ALI**

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED OF CLEANED and REFAIR-RE, at trilling expense. Represent C. O.D. COOK de Present Cook de Pres

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Worth ten times its cost to every men Christendom. Sample box, contain nances each, sent free to any addressents. Address B.T.BABBITT, New York City

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

First among the requisites of the toilet in article of Soap, but to procure it is not always a matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the ket are made from coarse and delectrious materials their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume to conceal the most repuisive impurities. The discipance of the content of the con

B. T. BABBITT's TOILET SOAP" is the trade-park tured.

Joseph specially desirable for the use of ladles and dren, this soap is equally appropriate for gestle of a tollet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also on he finest soaps for barbers use. It is just being each apon the market, but the demand for is will soon one general.—New York Tribuns.

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

The Adams & Westlake with Gaste Non-Explosive OIL STOVE.

Its construction renders it AlbSOLUTRLY NON-RXPLOSIVE and, therefore, THE ONLY SAFE OIL STOVE, under any and all circumstance, in the market. Indorsed as Chemistry, St. Ignative College, and M. Benner, Fire Marshal of Chicano, THE ONLY Oil Stove on which baxing and another operation can be performed at the same time on a single stove. Manufactured by The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co., Chicago.

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JULY 11. AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.
At their Salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabarh-av.
White, Yellow, and Glass-Ware.
Oil Cloths, Carpets, Wines.
5 Brls Whisky.
50 Brls Cider Vinegar.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Straw Goods, Wool Hats, and Boots and Shoes,

THURSDAY MORNING. July 12. at 9:30 o'ciscle
At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.
Merchants will find salable goods at our sales. SALOON AND BAR FIXTURES 241 S. HALSTED-ST., Consisting of Marble-Top Tables, Chairs, Carpeta, Show-Cases, Ice-Boxes, Shelving, Counters, Gas Fix-tures, Ice-Cream Freezers, Liquors, and Confectionery, will be sold at auction

Thursday, July 12, 10 O'c'k a. m. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

Straw Goods, Cutlery, Hardware.

### Boots, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, July 11, at 9:30 a. m.

We have SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES in samples and duplicates that MUST MOVE, being Summer Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 78 and 80 standolph-st.

TUESDAY'S SALE, July 10, at 9:30 a. m.,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
And General Honselold Goods. Cryptis, General Marchandise, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austra. AUCTION SALE TROTTING STOCK AT DEXTER PARK,

Nock sired by "Legal-Tender," the sire of "Red Soud." Bred by Graves & Loomis, Kankakee, lil. Terms—One year's time for good approved note, ithout interest. If not paid when due, 10 per ent interest from date; 10 per cent off for cash, ELISON, POMEROY & 20., Anchoneers. By RADDIN & CLAPP. 300 CASES

Tuesday, July 10, at 2 p. m.

BOOTS & SHOES
Are to Be Sold Peremptorily
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY NEXT, July 30, at 10 o'clock, at 80 and 80
Walband SV., Chicago, by RADDIN & CLAPP, Ass.

By H. C. HUNT & CO., Chattel Mortgage Sale THIS MORNING at 10, will be sold all kinds of Pur-pleure, full line of Brussels and Woolen Carpeta, Rair Mattresses, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, etc. A good chasele for all who want Furniture chean as the goods made be sold and removed this day to make room for another sale to morrow at the same hour.

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